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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1871. NO. 278.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dreadful Calamity in an Island in the Malay Archipelago—Four Hundred and Sixteen Persons Swept Into the Sea—Denmark Preparing Against the Cholera—Bismarck at Gastein—Sudden Illness of Queen Victoria—Short Wine Crop Predicted in Portugal—Narrow Escape of the King of Italy—The Suppression of the Phœnix Park Meeting—The Explanation of Hastings Unsatisfactory—Railway Collision in Spain—The Meeting at Hyde Park Last Sunday—The Excitement at Londonderry Continues, &c., &c.

The Annual Row at Londonderry.

DUBLIN, August 13.—The excitement in Londonderry has not abated to-day. A large number of apprentices, consisting for the greater part of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, were arranged for Orange demonstration. They were headed by Johnston, a member of Parliament, and Mr. Rea, of Belfast. The apprentices attempted to form a procession in violation of a proclamation issued by the authorities. The police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered amid the yells and cheers of the Roman Catholics. Stones were thrown by the rioters at one another, and the police and military act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices. The cavalry and police then charged the crowd. Several were injured but none killed. A number of arrests took place, and order was completely restored.

The Meeting of London Ragamuffins on Sunday.

LONDON, August 13.—The meeting at Hyde Park today to protest against the brutality of the police at the late Dublin riots was insignificant. At the hour of meeting a band with twenty men and about one thousand juveniles and ragamuffins marched into the Park bearing a flag of the Red Republic and a one barred red flag, it is said, with a blue and white checkered-board in the upper corner, and they wore phrygian caps, with a green ribbon. Some quarrelling took place among the leaders as to the cause of the meeting. There was also other evidences of a division among them.

It is reported in Rome that the Viscount has ordered Nigra to express to Thiers satisfaction for his (Thiers) pacific and conciliatory words, but it is also reported that the President should permit speaking in the language injurious to Italian liberty. The journals in Rome express a readiness that Italy accept an alliance with France if the latter abandoned all negotiations with the Pope.

Railway Accident in Spain.

MADRID, August 13.—The express train from Barcelona to Madrid, dashed into a mixed train which contained Serrano and a number of officers. The shock was terrible. Serrano was slightly hurt, and many others were severely bruised and injured.

It is reported on good authority that Capt. General Baldwick will remain at his post in Porto Rico, in spite of the rumors to the contrary.

The imprisoned General Purnad, who was charged with conspiracy against the Government, has been, for the second time as a Deputy to the Cortes.

Hastings' Explanation Unsatisfactory—Queen Victoria Ill—Narrow Escape of Victor Emanuel.

LONDON, August 14.—But few arrests have been made at Londonderry.

The Annesty Association of Dublin has taken action condemning the unreliable explanations made by the Marquis of Hastings in relation to affairs in Ireland, as to the cause of the prevention of the meeting on the 19th inst. at Phœnix Park, and have resolved to bring criminal action against the police for committing assaults upon the people who assembled upon that occasion.

Queen Victoria is indisposed.

A dispatch from Rome reports that King Victor Emanuel had a narrow escape while hunting wild boars.

Short Wine Crop in Portugal.

LISBON, August 14.—The drought still prevails in Portugal, and the wine crop is expected to be short.

Denmark Preparing Against the Cholera.

COPENHAGEN, August 14.—The most stringent precautionary measures have been adopted, and will be enforced by the Danish Government for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the country.

Gustave Courbet's Defense.

VERSAILLES, August 14.—The defense of Gustave Courbet, which was submitted to the Court Martial to-day, is to the effect that he joined the Commune for the purpose of effecting peaceful pacification between its members and the Versailles authorities, and that to this end his every efforts was due the averting of many objects of art from destruction during the siege of Paris.

Frightful Calamity—Four Hundred and Sixteen Persons Swept into the Sea.

LONDON, August 14.—A dreadful calamity has visited the small island of Tagolanda, in the Malay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the Island Celebes. An eruption of the volcano of Ruawang was accompanied by a convulsion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in height swept all human beings, cattle and houses into the ocean. The number of persons who perished is stated at four hundred and sixteen.

Army Matters in the House of Commons.

LONDON, August 14.—In the House of Commons this evening there was a lively debate upon army matters. William Henry Smith, Secretary for Ireland minister, attacked the course of the government in relation to the army, and Mr. Cardwell and Lord Northbrook defended the administration of the army from the charges made against it. Both these gentlemen also spoke in opposition to the royal inquiry into the management of the army. The subject was finally dropped without any action being taken upon the motion to that end which had been submitted by Mr. Smith.

Bismarck at Gastein.

BERLIN, August 14.—Bismarck has gone to Gastein to attend the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

The *National Zeitung* denies that a convention has been concluded for the evacuation of the French and Paris and departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise.

Sudden Illness of Victoria.

LONDON, August 14.—Her Majesty the Queen is now confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance. Her sudden indisposition causes much anxiety in the royal household.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship Colorado, from New York, reached at Queenstown, the Moravian at Moville.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship City of Paris touched at Queenstown.

LISBON, August 14.—The United States sloop-of-war Plymouth sailed for New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 14, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds easier; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do' 67, 92½; 10-40s, 90½.

Weather fair and favorable to crops.

FRANKFORT, August 14.—5-20s of '65, 96; 67, 97.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 55 francs 17 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8¾d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Dwelling House at Morganzen Station Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., August 14, 1871.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wesley Greer, near Morganzea Station, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, two miles east of this place, caught fire from the chimney this afternoon and was entirely destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about ten thousand dollars; insurance eight thousand dollars.

CRIME.

Row Among Railroad Laborers.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—The St. Paul Press of the 12th says: An outbreak took place on Friday at the junction of the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroads, in which John Garrill, Sheriff, was dangerously shot. The trouble is supposed to have originated from the suppression of the liquor traffic along the road.

A Sheriff Shot.

Two suspicious characters named W. B. Wright and John Smith, of Menomonee, Wis., were ordered by Sheriff Wade, of Trempealeau county, to surrender, and was answered by a volley of shot. Sheriff Wade was shot right through the head, killing him instantly, and also wounding Smith. They were suspected of being guilty of various robberies.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Several days ago a stock dealer from Illinois was picked up in the street in a drunken condition, and was taken to a house on Fifth street. Next day he returned to the St. Nicholas hotel suffering from a terrible beating he had received, and yesterday he died. A mystery envelopes the case, which will probably be unraveled at the Coroner's inquest.

Murderers Arrested.

The Cape Girardeau *Argus* says: One day last week, Sheriff Albert arrested Wm. T. Pickering, and his two sons, James and William, a short distance from Cape Girardeau. These men were accused of having killed a man named Austin, near Harrisburg, Saline county, Illinois, July 30th. The father made a full confession to Sheriff Albert.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the cattle trade at Abilene, Kansas, are very discouraging. There are at least forty thousand cattle in the vicinity, and more constantly arriving, which cannot be sold at much better than a cent a pound. Last year they sold for two cents.

Frank Hanseler, of Baden, near St. Louis, cut his throat and otherwise injured himself on Sunday, while laboring in a fit of *delirium tremens*. He did not succeed in killing himself, but will die.

Hon. Woodbury Davis, a prominent citizen of Portland, Me., died in that city on Sunday.

Joe. T. Tatit, of the well known tobacco house of Dohse & Tatit, in Philadelphia, died yesterday morning.

It is understood that both the Renforth and Winship crews will run in the Montreal regatta on the third of September.

The missing mail steamer Espana, from Cadiz, arrived at Havana yesterday. She broke her shaft and was nine days under sail.

A man named S. F. Killman, a drover from Kentucky, was drowned while bathing in the Maumee river, a short distance above Toledo, Sunday night.

The Swedish gunboat Ingerd arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday. At Holsteinborg, a Danish port in Jutland, the Ingerd left the American arctic ship Polaris, which had on board the expedition commanded by Captain Hall. The Polaris arrived at Holsteinborg on the 31st of July. Captain Hall intended to remain at Holsteinborg until the fifth of this month for the Congress. Should the latter not have arrived at that date, the Polaris was to have left for Disco, there to await the Congress. The commander of the Ingerd brings dispatches from Captain Hall for the Secretary of the Navy, which go forward by mail.

A special dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., reports that two brothers named Hardwick attacked a party of Chippewas near Lake Darling, killing two. The Indians were accused of thieving. The Hardwicks delivered themselves up to the authorities.

NEW YORK.

Bad Sanitary Condition of the City.

The Board of Health Moving to Remedy the Matter—What Gen. Pleasanton Has to Say—The Westfield Investigation Resumed—The Heavy Subscribers to the Five Per Cent. Loan, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1871.

FALLEN GREATNESS SEEKING REFUGE IN AMERICA. The *World* says: It is understood that, previous to the fall of the French Empire at Sedan, Napoleon was in negotiation with Richard Schell, of this city, for the Jumel estate, which he proposed to use for a residence in case of his being dethroned. The loss of much of his wealth by the war forced him to look for a retreat of more modest dimensions. He is, therefore, treating with Samuel L. M. Barlow for the Burton Rinnard estate, at Glencove, for which it is expected he will have to pay five hundred thousand dollars. In the meantime, ex-Queen Christina, of Spain, is negotiating with Mr. Schell for the Jumel estate for four millions of dollars.

THE TURF.

A correspondent writing from Saratoga states that Kingfisher's injuries are serious. While taking exercise on Thursday he strained the tendons of his legs, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume his former speed. Mr. Helmbold has offered to bet ten thousand dollars that his horse will beat 7:30 in the forthcoming four mile race, which is faster time than has yet been made on that track. Mr. Pryor, of England, has offered to place an English colt, with a stake of five thousand pounds sterling, against any American colt, in a one and a-half mile race. The proprietor of Harry Bassett will accept the challenge with twenty-five thousand dollars.

WHAT PLEASANTON SAYS.

The late Commissioner Pleasanton has returned to this city, and gives free expression to his views on the causes which lead to his removal. He persists in holding that the law in the case fully justified his conduct, and that the proper legal authorities of the government could not have avoided reaching that conclusion had their decision been pronounced as desired by him. A full statement of the grounds whereon he based his course will be laid before the Senate, and he is confident that either that body will justify him or else the existing records on which the difference between himself and Secretary Boutwell arose will be modified. The ex-Commissioner is receiving his numerous friends.

THE HIGH DEATH RATE.

The Commissioners of the Board of Health passed a resolution to-day that a careful inquiry be made to discover as far as possible the cause of the high death rate of this city from semiotic diseases, as fevers, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, consumption, &c. For this purpose the Sanitary Committee was ordered to present the Board of Health with a weekly statement on this subject, with a view to effective measures to arrest, as far as possible, the progress of the diseases. The sanitary condition of the city excites the gravest apprehensions. Some of the streets are in a really filthy state, and the gathering foul matter is left to accumulate so that in some of the ward's the mortality from typhoid fever alone has become absolutely unbearable. The warm weather of the few days past will, if continued, be likely to cause local pestilence. Heroic measures for sanitary reforms are at once taken.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

SALES OF NEW COTTON.

Two bales of cotton of this year's crop were sold by auction this morning. The first bale, Alabama, sold for twenty-five cents, and the second, Georgia, at twenty-four cents.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Keenan resumed the investigation into the cause of the explosion of the Westfield to-day. A report of a personal examination of the wreck of the Westfield by Professor Thurston, of Hoboken, was heard. The iron of the boiler was of good quality, known as charcoal No. 1. The gauge was found practically correct. The safety-valve would retain steam at thirty-one pounds. The Government valve blew off at thirty-two pounds. He found no evidence of overheating in the Westfield, which exonerates the engineer from blame. The weakness caused by corrosion seemed to exist in the Westfield's boiler, and might have been caused by carelessness.

THE NEW LOAN.

Following is a list of the firms embraced in the subscription of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., to the new five per cent. loan: American Syndicate—Jay Cooke & Co., New York, Philadelphia and Washington: Fisk & Hatch, New York; Vermilye & Co., New York; Henry Clews & Co., New York; Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, New York; Fourth National Bank, New York; Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Washington. The American syndicate subscribes. The Anglo-American Banking Syndicate—Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London; R. Raphael & Sons, Berth, Oppenheim & Goldschmidt, London; Cohen, Stern & Co., London; Habicht & Co., Speyer Bros., Seligman Bros., Anglo-Hungarian Bank, Frankfort; Gunzburger & Co., Frankfort; Leppan, Rosenthal & Co., Amsterdam; Wertheim & Gerstenfeld, Amsterdam; Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, Amsterdam; Mr. T. A. Allen, to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Assembly.

The Republican Nominating Convention of Delaware county met at Media on Thursday and organized by appointing Hon. John M. Broomall President. The Convention nominated the following ticket: President Judge, William Butler; Associate Judges, Thomas Bonsall and Bartholomew Gause; Assembly, Thomas V. Cooper; Prothonotary, Isaac Johnson; Treasurer, John Howard; Commissioner, John B. Holland; Coroner, Wm. A. Minshall. Resolutions were adopted approving of the National and State Administrations, the manner in which Chief Justice Butler has transacted the business of the Courts, and of the course in Congress of the Republican Senators. The Democratic Convention was entirely unanimous in its proceedings.

The Brooklyn *Republican*, of the 9th, says: On Thursday last the Democratic Judicial Convention of the district met in Clarion, and, we understand, effected two different organizations. The Jenks conferees, from Jefferson and Forest counties, elected their Chairman and Secretary; while the Corbett delegates from Venango following suit, effecting a full complement of officers. All efforts to consolidate were ineffective, and an adjournment to Saturday was had. Upon re-assembling the better feeling prevailed, and it was finally resolved to adjourn to the 23d inst., to meet at the same places. It does seem that our Democratic friends have gotten themselves in serious trouble, and the way out is anything but clear.

Huntingdon county opens the Republican campaign with a mass meeting at the Court House, this evening. Hon. John Scott and other distinguished speakers will deliver addresses.

Luther Green, of Tideoute, is the Democratic nominee for the House in Warren county.

The Democrats of Clinton county have nominated the following ticket: State Senator, S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven: Assembly, Col. A. C. Noyes, Susquehanna; Associate Judges, Wm. Dunn, and Coleman Grugan; Commissioner, Wallace Geakle; District Attorney, Jas. M. Deise; Coroner, Dr. George V. Beattie.

Davidson, the pedestrian, completed at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, his one hundred hours' walk, stopping only two hours and twenty-eight minutes. He carried a blacksmith's anvil weighing 131 pounds every twelve hours for half an hour, and walked backwards half an hour every twelve hours.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

From Cleveland to Lake Superior.

[By the Special Correspondent of the Commercial.]

I joined the excursion party at Cleveland on Saturday morning, July 15th, aboard the steamer R. G. Coburn, which arrived about ten A. M. The original plan was that the party should rendezvous at Erie, Pa., on the evening of the 13th, and embark at that place on the morning of the 14th. The accident of the Coburn being about twenty-six hours behind her time of leaving Buffalo, necessitated a slight change in the programme, both as to the time and place of embarkation.

Those who came from the East took the boat at Buffalo; your correspondent was requested by telegraph to join the party at Cleveland while others from Chicago were to repair to Detroit.

We left Cleveland on Saturday, 15th July at 2 P. M. Our party at that time consisted of the following persons:

Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford *Courant*.
Bayard Taylor, Special Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.
Charles A. Dana, New York *Sun*.
Paul Dana.
Bryant Godwin, Special Correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*.
Joseph H. Harper, *Harper's Weekly*.
William Bartlett, Special Correspondent of the New York *Staats Zeitung*.
Isaac H. Bromley, Hartford *Post*.
Thomas C. Evans, New York *World*.
C. W. Bryan, Springfield *Republican*.
F. C. Bowman, Special Correspondent New York *Herald*.
John V. Sears, Special Correspondent New York *Standard*.
Thomas F. Kinney, Newark *Advertiser*.
R. B. Carnahan, Special Correspondent Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.
Homer Martin, Artist, New York.

The following persons joined the party at Detroit on the morning of the 16th:

Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago *Tribune*.
J. B. Marsh, Chicago *Advance*.
J. F. Cory, Waukegan.
Alfred Sewell, Correspondent of Chicago *Evening Journal*.
James Payne, Banker, Chicago.

It is not the purpose of your correspondent to write a detailed account of our journey over the great Lakes. So much has been written in relation to that great highway of commerce and travel, and the grand scenery and other objects of interest which meet the eye on almost every mile of the route, have been so accurately and fully described as to leave nothing new for the general reader. For this purpose a descriptive letter, during the excursion, however careful, of a person who passes over the route for the first time, (a considerable part of the voyage being made at night) must be necessarily meagre and barren, and cannot attract the attention of tourist and traveler, the valuable contribution of Mr. I. Disturnell, entitled "Trip Through the Lakes" published by Zieber, Philadelphia, 1871, and accompanied by an excellent map, Mr. Disturnell made the trip in person, and the reader will find his testy and kindness enabled many of us to profit largely from his personal knowledge of these regions.

Leaving Detroit on the morning of the 16th, we passed up the river and crossed the St. Clair Flats about noon of the same day. These "flats" appeared to me to be the great impediment to navigation over this magnificent highway of nature. The water in Lake St. Clair is compared with the other lakes, the depth ranging from eight to twenty-four feet. At the "flats" the United States government has constructed what is here called a canal, by making a channel through the flats twenty feet apart and about 8,000 feet long. The "canal" is through what is known as the "North Channel," and it has been deepened by dredging to about sixteen feet. The "canal" is well advanced toward completion, and it is claimed by some will be a complete success. Others, however, well experienced in this navigation, maintain that works of a much more extensive and thorough kind will be required at this and other points below Lake Huron to meet the ever increasing and ever increasing increasing commerce. I incline to the latter opinion. In several places our good steamer, under skillful hands, threaded narrow and winding channels, marked by buoys, with barely enough water to float her—a difficult navigation for the largest craft, and impracticable in darkness or storm. A liberal expenditure by the general government for the improvement of this part of the great highway of the Lakes would seem to me to be justified by principles of the truest economy.

The Canal of the Sault Ste. Marie is even now inadequate to the wants of commerce. It needs enlargement and deepening, which can, however, be effected at a trifling cost, the estimated amount being about $150,000.

We passed through the St. Mary Canal on Monday evening the 17th, and reached Marquette on the morning of the 18th. Here we remained for several hours. I shall say nothing of Marquette, so well known to so many Pittsburghers, except that it is a flourishing place of 5,000 people, celebrated for its health giving atmosphere and presenting a most picturesque appearance on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Leaving Marquette, our course was by Keeneewaw Point across the Lake to Thunder Bay on the south shore, where we arrived late in the evening of the 19th. In this magnificent bay overlooked by hills one thousand three hundred feet above the waters of the lake is situated *Silver Island*, a rock which is discovered above the surface of the water, in which has been discovered the richest vein of silver ore known in North America. This mine is now being worked by an American company at an immense profit. Leaving Thunder Bay on the evening of the 19th, we found ourselves on the morning of the 20th in the harbor of Bayfield, in the State of Wisconsin, one of the best harbors on Superior. The waters are deep, and the Apostle Islands on the north shore afford ample shelter. The town of Bayfield is beautifully situated on a gentle slope looking to the east, with a very fertile region behind it. I judge that the population does not exceed one thousand souls. There are evidences of prosperity and present growth, which augur well for the place. It will soon have railroad communication with Milwaukee, the road being at this time partially constructed and in rapid progress.

Steaming out of the bay of Bayfield, and leaving La Pointe, Michigan, Madeline, and others of the Apostle Islands on the northeast, and passing through the channels and narrows of the Apostle Islands, which successively coming in view, seeming to surpass in beauty those left behind, we are in the open lake, steering nearly due west. At three o'clock we are in sight of Duluth, situated at the north-western end of the lake, where the waters of the Great Lake seem to us to be contracted into the narrow channel of a river. Soon Minnesota Point, low and flat, and projecting into the lake from the north shore, came in view. At 4:15 we are behind the break-water, slowly moving up to the Citizen's dock, all of the passengers on the upper deck, at least fifty, including a majority of our party, joining in "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." "My country, tis of thee," "Star Spangled Banner," &c., &c., which were given with a will during the last half hour before disembarkation.

Before quitting the Coburn it is but just that your correspondent should publicly acknowledge the many courtesies and kind attentions which the excursion party experienced from the officers of the Coburn. Captain Nichols and the other officers of the steamer. On the last day of the trip over the lakes a meeting was held and resolutions unanimously passed tendering our thanks to Captain Nichols and the officers, whose merits as an executive officer were equalled only by his gentlemanly qualities and the kindness of his heart. The Coburn, one of the vessels of the Union Line between Buffalo, Detroit, is a propeller of the largest size navigating the lakes; new, strongly built and finished and furnished in the best style. We commend her and her good officers to the attention of the traveling public.

R. B. C.

The Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to add another item of sad incidents growing out of the almost epidemic prevalence of small-pox in our city and suburbs, which I know to have happened. A woman living on the hill-side above East Birmingham died of the disease a few weeks ago. After her burial, the household effects, including the bed upon which she died, were put up at public sale. The bed was purchased by a poor laboring man living in Birmingham, and taken to his home. In a few days the purchaser died with the disease in its worst form, and died after a short illness. Since then two of his children have also fallen victims to the dread disorder. Is it not almost time for the authorities to do something to check the spread of small-pox?

B.

NOTWITHSTANDING the educational progress which England has made within the past few years, it is evident that considerable room is still left for improvement. In a recent parliamentary debate on the new school law, Sir John Lubbock said he had a few days before looked through a set of books adopted by the two largest educational societies, and adapted to the revised code. In the pages devoted to geography Iceland was described as being in America, while in the botanical portion sap was said to be, "according to some eminent authorities, not exactly black, as the French say, but of a dark color." The seed of the sweet pea was described as not much larger than a small pin's head, and yet as containing, "compactly folded up, a large branching flowery plant." Seals were said to be fish, and shrimps were said to be not fish, and that fishes had no voice, except seals and whales. Insects, they were told, had their uses, and a fly was stated to keep the warm air pure and wholesome by its constant zig-zag flight. These statements, it is said, produced considerable merriment in the House of Commons; and yet it is probable that not one-half of the members, if requested to point out the blunders on the page, would have put their fingers within five hundred miles of it. Quite recently an English gentleman of means and leisure, published a challenge offering to stake twenty-five hundred dollars against a similar amount that he could prove the world was a flat body, instead of round. The challenge being accepted, the trial, which was very simple, was proceeded with. Three long staves of equal length have put their fingers within five hundred miles of it. Quite recently an English gentleman of means and leisure, published a challenge offering to stake twenty-five hundred dollars against a similar amount that he could prove the world was a flat body, instead of round. The challenge being accepted, the trial, which was very simple, was proceeded with. Three long staves of equal length were placed in the ground at a distance of three miles apart, when a telescope being brought into use, it was clearly and unmistakably perceived that the center shaft was five feet above the line of the telescope, which, of course, proved that the earth was not flat, but oval. The loser, however, denounced the winner as a swindler and imposter, notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrators were unanimous in their decision in his favor. So persistently, indeed, did the unfortunate theorist annoy his opponent that he was at last compelled, for his own protection, to prosecute him for libel, and a verdict of three hundred dollars has lately been returned. England has Oxford and Cambridge, it is true, but she has also multitudinous ignorance breeding institutions to counteract them. Take care of the primers.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Real Condition of Accounts of Ex-Collectors.

The Figures Transmitted Properly at Last—Large Increase in the Distillation of Spirits from Grain Probable—The Ohio Clerks Not to be Assessed for Campaign Expenses—The Question as to Vacancy in the Internal Revenue Department—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Gives His Views on the New Departure and Kindred Topics, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1871.

Accounts of Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue.

The attempt made a few days ago to telegraph the revised accounts of ex-collectors of internal revenue, as lately prepared at the Treasury Department, proved an annoying failure; since the cyphers added to show the column of cents were turned into dollars by the lightning, and so most of the accounts were exactly one hundred times too large; and in several instances several small accounts were run up into millions.

The accounts as given below show the correct condition of the accounts, from the treasury books:

PENNSYLVANIA—DEFALCATIONS.

Fourth District, J. M. Riley	$149,909 33
Fifth District, J. W. Powell	33,199 01
Seventh District, T. Foster	5,115 90
Eighteenth District, J. R. Campbell	4,972 57
Eighteenth District, H. A. Guernsey	18,192 67
Twenty-fourth District, Robertson	13,195 22
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, J. H. Diehl	24,109 54
Third District, W. J. Wainwright	53,713 46
Fourth District, A. Cummings	702 45
Eighth District, D. Luther	5,695 00
Thirteenth District, W. Foster	3,760 90
Fourteenth District, C. H. Shriver	3,139 57
Nineteenth District, J. W. Douglass	2,413 76
Twenty-third District, W. G. McCandless	194 44
Twenty-third District, R. L. Brown	2,771 39
OHIO—DEFALCATIONS.	
Fourth District, F. W. Wright	$93,674 31
Fourth District, G. A. Raymond	21,926 86
Fourth District, J. W. Prizel	34,326 56
Note, have been so accurately and fully described as to leave nothing new for the general reader. For this purpose the Sanitary Committee was ordered to present the Board of Health with a weekly statement on this subject, with a view to effective measures to arrest, as far as possible, the progress of the diseases. The sanitary condition of the city excites the gravest apprehensions. Some of the streets are in a really filthy state, and the gathering foul matter is left to accumulate so that in some of the ward's the mortality from typhoid fever alone has become absolutely unbearable. The warm weather of the few days past will, if continued, be likely to cause local pestilence. Heroic measures for sanitary reforms are at once taken.	
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, E. W. Murphy	4,964 24
Second District, W. H. Hamilton	4,091 71
Fourth District, A. H. Marsh (paid)	14,344 87
Fifth District, J. A. McCulloch	78 96
INDIANA—DEFALCATIONS.	
First District, A. Lewis	$ 14,440 19
Second District, H. Crawford	2,150 56
Third District, W. L. Cunningham	33,926 03
Fourth District, D. C. Chipman	7,664 07
UNADJUSTED.	
Second District, R. F. Scribner	1,092 93
Second District, W. H. Wiley	870 57
Tenth District, W. H. Withers (paid)	472 82
Eleventh District, H. C. Slack	73 20
ILLINOIS—DEFALCATIONS.	
Fifth District, A. R. Sanderson	$ 5,920 61
Seventh District, W. E. Cunningham	8,189 17
Ninth District, J. C. Bagby	3,171 40
Twelfth District, W. C. Flagg	17,690 26
Thirteenth District, D. G. Hay	5,582 00
UNADJUSTED.	
Fourth District, J. Grimshaw	$ 1,579 80
Fifth District, J. H. Bryant	9,966 41
Seventh District, A. J. Gemmill	4,440 81
Ninth District, D. H. Wilson (paid in full)	975 90
Ninth District, L. F. Ross	999 00

Distilling to Become Lively.

The indications are that there will be a considerable increase in distillation from grain during the coming season. Many of the distilleries which are to be in operation during the remainder of the year months are already making preparations to resume work, and several that have not been in operation for two years are being put in order for the fall trade. The abolishment of the tax on spirits has had a fair price at which spirits are now selling, indicates a good market, as there is now not exceeding thirty-six millions of gallons in bond, while the tax is to be justified by principles of the truest economy.

The Canal of the Sault Ste. Marie is even now inadequate to the wants of commerce. It needs enlargement and deepening, which can, however, be effected at a trifling cost, the estimated amount being about $150,000.

We passed through the St. Mary Canal on Monday evening the 17th, and reached Marquette on the morning of the 18th. Here we remained for several hours. I shall say nothing of Marquette, so well known to so many Pittsburghers, except that it is a flourishing place of 5,000 people, celebrated for its health giving atmosphere and presenting a most picturesque appearance on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Leaving Marquette, our course was by Keeneewaw Point across the Lake to Thunder Bay on the south shore, where we arrived late in the evening of the 19th. In this magnificent bay overlooked by hills one thousand three hundred feet above the waters of the lake is situated *Silver Island*, a rock which is discovered above the surface of the water, in which has been discovered the richest vein of silver ore known in North America. This mine is now being worked by an American company at an immense profit. Leaving Thunder Bay on the evening of the 19th, we found ourselves on the morning of the 20th in the harbor of Bayfield, in the State of Wisconsin, one of the best harbors on Superior. The waters are deep, and the Apostle Islands on the north shore afford ample shelter. The town of Bayfield is beautifully situated on a gentle slope looking to the east, with a very fertile region behind it. I judge that the population does not exceed one thousand souls. There are evidences of prosperity and present growth, which augur well for the place. It will soon have railroad communication with Milwaukee, the road being at this time partially constructed and in rapid progress.

Steaming out of the bay of Bayfield, and leaving La Pointe, Michigan, Madeline, and others of the Apostle Islands on the northeast, and passing through the channels and narrows of the Apostle Islands, which successively coming in view, seeming to surpass in beauty those left behind, we are in the open lake, steering nearly due west. At three o'clock we are in sight of Duluth, situated at the north-western end of the lake, where the waters of the Great Lake seem to us to be contracted into the narrow channel of a river. Soon Minnesota Point, low and flat, and projecting into the lake from the north shore, came in view. At 4:15 we are behind the break-water, slowly moving up to the Citizen's dock, all of the passengers on the upper deck, at least fifty, including a majority of our party, joining in "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave." "My country, tis of thee," "Star Spangled Banner," &c., &c., which were given with a will during the last half hour before disembarkation.

Before quitting the Coburn it is but just that your correspondent should publicly acknowledge the many courtesies and kind attentions which the excursion party experienced from the officers of the Coburn. Captain Nichols and the other officers of the steamer. On the last day of the trip over the lakes a meeting was held and resolutions unanimously passed tendering our thanks to Captain Nichols and the officers, whose merits as an executive officer were equalled only by his gentlemanly qualities and the kindness of his heart. The Coburn, one of the vessels of the Union Line between Buffalo, Detroit, is a propeller of the largest size navigating the lakes; new, strongly built and finished and furnished in the best style. We commend her and her good officers to the attention of the traveling public.

R. B. C.

The Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to add another item of sad incidents growing out of the almost epidemic prevalence of small-pox in our city and suburbs, which I know to have happened. A woman living on the hill-side above East Birmingham died of the disease a few weeks ago. After her burial, the household effects, including the bed upon which she died, were put up at public sale. The bed was purchased by a poor laboring man living in Birmingham, and taken to his home. In a few days the purchaser died with the disease in its worst form, and died after a short illness. Since then two of his children have also fallen victims to the dread disorder. Is it not almost time for the authorities to do something to check the spread of small-pox?

B.

NOTWITHSTANDING the educational progress which England has made within the past few years, it is evident that considerable room is still left for improvement. In a recent parliamentary debate on the new school law, Sir John Lubbock said he had a few days before looked through a set of books adopted by the two largest educational societies, and adapted to the revised code. In the pages devoted to geography Iceland was described as being in America, while in the botanical portion sap was said to be, "according to some eminent authorities, not exactly black, as the French say, but of a dark color." The seed of the sweet pea was described as not much larger than a small pin's head, and yet as containing, "compactly folded up, a large branching flowery plant." Seals were said to be fish, and shrimps were said to be not fish, and that fishes had no voice, except seals and whales. Insects, they were told, had their uses, and a fly was stated to keep the warm air pure and wholesome by its constant zig-zag flight. These statements, it is said, produced considerable merriment in the House of Commons; and yet it is probable that not one-half of the members, if requested to point out the blunders on the page, would have put their fingers within five hundred miles of it. Quite recently an English gentleman of means and leisure, published a challenge offering to stake twenty-five hundred dollars against a similar amount that he could prove the world was a flat body, instead of round. The challenge being accepted, the trial, which was very simple, was proceeded with. Three long staves of equal length were placed in the ground at a distance of three miles apart, when a telescope being brought into use, it was clearly and unmistakably perceived that the center shaft was five feet above the line of the telescope, which, of course, proved that the earth was not flat, but oval. The loser, however, denounced the winner as a swindler and imposter, notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrators were unanimous in their decision in his favor. So persistently, indeed, did the unfortunate theorist annoy his opponent that he was at last compelled, for his own protection, to prosecute him for libel, and a verdict of three hundred dollars has lately been returned. England has Oxford and Cambridge, it is true, but she has also multitudinous ignorance breeding institutions to counteract them. Take care of the primers.

FIRES.

Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK, August 14.—An explosion, followed by fire, occurred last night in the liquor store of Thomas Durancy, on Montgomery street, Jersey City. The fire spread rapidly, and the following stores were completely destroyed: Dwaney & McGee, liquors and fruits; A. H. Wilson, real estate office; Abraham H. Pain, watches and jewelry; J. W. Ellison, stationery; Mrs. Haines, dry goods. The cause of the explosion, which carried the doors and windows of the liquor store into shreds of rags, is unknown. Hank Smith and family occupied the apartments above the store. Mrs. Smith escaped by a rope, but no other woman is missing. Mary Martin jumped from a window and broke her leg. The total loss is about $70,000.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Adams county, on Monday last, nominated the following ticket: President Judge, William McClean; Senator, William McSherry; Assembly, Isaac Bushey; Prothonotary, Thomas G. Neely; Treasurer, R. D. Armor; District Attorney, J. Cassatt Neely; Commissioner, J. Smith; Surveyor, Dr. Rector, Jacob Sandoe; Surveyor, Jessie D. Keller; Auditor, Isaac Bender; Coroner, Dr. J. L. Baer.

Mr. R. C. Hill has been chosen chairman of the Mercer county Republican Committee, and W. H. Sheakley secretary.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have their troubles, as well as those of other parts of the State. Some of the leaders of the Democracy have succeeded in A. R. Schofield off the track as a legislative candidate, but without success. Mr. S. has addressed the following note to the *Evening Telegraph:* "In publishing my letter to the Democratic City Executive Committee you announce my withdrawal as a candidate. This is an error. I withdrew my case from the reconsideration by the Committee because I knew the majority of that committee had been 'set up' against me, and without regard to my merits, they would decide in favor of Mr. O'Neill; and at the same time informed them I should 'appeal to the people.' I am a candidate for the Legislature in the Third, Twenty-third district, fairly nominated by the Democratic party, and as such shall make the fight I can."

The *State Journal* says: Members of the Democratic State Central Committee, it is said, were in Harrisburg on Wedn

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Belvedere.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

If the editor of the *Post* is knowing to any rascality or irregularity even in connection with the new City Hall, it would be more serviceable to the public and creditable to himself were he to stop his innuendos and tell plainly what it is. At any rate, we insist that he shall specify wherein we have connived at covering up or in any manner excused wrong or extravagance in this connection, or cease his insinuations. Our contemporary has from time to time found it convenient to insinuate rascality against the City Hall Commissioners, and against us as manifesting a disposition to cover up the rascality. The former, we believe, is entirely gratuitous, the latter, we know is, and we suggest that the best thing our neighbor can do is to give up the miserable business.

The City Councils, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted the resolutions authorizing the Park Committee to negotiate for the purchase of three or four hundred acres in the Twenty-second ward for park purposes. In Common Council an amendment was offered giving the Committee power to purchase the Point property for a like purpose, but this was voted down. The Committee can now proceed with its negotiations for the grounds, but the contract, should any be made, will be subject to the approval of Councils, and ratification by a vote of the citizens. The ordinance for the creation of a Water Commission was also adopted, and a joint session will be held two weeks hence for the purpose of choosing the Commissioners.

At the beginning of the present heated season, in reference to the necessity of keeping the city clean, and free from foul odors, we referred to the plan adopted in London last year, of sprinkling the streets with water containing an infusion of chemical disinfectants. The method was found to answer so admirably that its application during the present season has been greatly extended. The plan consists *simply in* adding to the water a preparation of salts made up chiefly of *Reliquescent* chlorides. A basket of this is poured into the empty water cart, before the water itself is introduced. By the time the tank is full the preparation is thoroughly dissolved, when the solution is distributed in the ordinary manner. Besides laying the dust it is said that the preparation destroys all offensive odors, while it is itself perfectly odorless—in addition to which, from the attraction of the salts for moisture, evaporation is retarded and the streets kept damp for a much longer period than where an equal quantity of plain water is used. In this respect the difference is very great, as by actual trial it has been found that one load of the solution is equal for street-watering purposes to from three to four loads of pure water, which makes it cheaper than the ordinary method, the cost of the deodorant preparation being more than compensated for by the reduced amount of cartage. In view of the fact that "Yellow Jack" has already made its appearance among the vessels in New York harbor, that a visit from the cholera is by many expected before the summer closes, and that the city of Pittsburgh is by no means lacking in the elements which breed and foster pestilences, it might perhaps be well to introduce the plan here.

The writer of a paper in the September *Galaxy*, on agriculture and agricultural labor in the South—himself evidently a Southern planter—while his general view of the subject is perhaps somewhat too sombre, gives a number of statements respecting the industrial, mental and moral habits of the negroes, which are in the main decidedly encouraging. As a general thing the freedmen are said to be obedient and respectful, efficient and honest; and the writer states that if they were left undisturbed by political tricksters of both parties, they would gradually settle down into a body of laborers better than any on earth. The necessity of adopting a general plan of hiring, of agreeing upon some well understood rate of wages, and some method of putting a stop to the custom, now so common, of enticing another man's laborers from him by offering higher wages, is urged with considerable emphasis, as is also the importance of laws entirely abolishing night traffic in rural districts, a practice which is said to open the door to more drunkenness and petty thieving than all other causes combined. Large planters must, it is said, give way to a greater number of smaller ones, and large landowners must divide up their lands and rent them to permanent tenants, and the writer adds that the South can never really prosper as long as the present insane custom prevails of neglecting to raise corn, hogs and small grain, in order that a great deal of cotton may be planted, while the importance of using home made composts instead of manufactured fertilizers, is forcibly dwelt upon. As a Southern presentation of the labor problem in the reconstructed States the paper is instructive and interesting.

Last week we republished from an English journal a remarkable letter, written by a veteran English vagrant to the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society. We now learn that the facts therein stated have since been tested and found to be substantially correct, and that in consequence of the letter and the inquiries to which it gave rise, the English Poor Law system is undergoing a thorough ventilation. The obvious moral to be deduced from the narrative in question is, that no piecemeal legislation will ever extirpate vagrancy, and that the conditions under which relief is given must be made far more stringent. Under the present system the right of an unlimited number of people to travel over the country, to receive lodging, supper and breakfast at the public expense, is recognized. The fiction is, of course, that they are in search of work, but no sort of verification is ever attempted, nor is any inquiry made as to whether, in the quarter to which the wanderer is ostensibly directing his steps, there is any need of labor. The consequence is, that so far from repressing vagrancy and pauperism, the system of casual relief has increased and fostered it. It is proved by statistics that these vagrants are for the most part, if not criminals, at least on the verge of crime—deserters from the army, runaway apprentices, and idle vagabonds who prefer any form of life, no matter how debasing, to any form of work. On the lowest possible calculation it is computed that more than forty per cent. of England's vagrants actually belong to the criminal classes, fifty-eight per cent. are only waiting for some opportunity to commit crime without detection, while only two per cent. can be fairly estimated as being really poor, honest men in search of employment. There are in England 560 "casual wards" for the reception of these wayfarers. Established with the most benevolent intentions they have become among the most fruitful sources of the criminal population of that country. In them the tricks of mendicancy and theft are said to be taught as a profession, and it is stated that hundreds of men and women who have from necessity entered these hotbeds of vice and sloth, without any evil purpose whatever, have left them hopelessly demoralized. If the startling revelations of the letter in question shall enable the legislative authorities to deal comprehensively and successfully with the bitter problem [illegible] tism, the writer, confessed [illegible] is, will deserve the thanks [illegible] country.

THE CINCINNATI CONTROVERSY.

It is a mistake to assume, as many do, that in the controversy for some time going on in Cincinnati concerning the Sunday laws, all the Germans are in opposition. On the contrary, we are assured that very many German church people are supporters of the laws in question, and, indeed, those were not the only representatives of their nationality who, a few days ago, met together and passed resolutions in harmony with the American, or, in Teutonic phraseology, the Puritan view of the subject. How many were present at that meeting, or what proportion of the Germans of Cincinnati approve of its action we are quite unable to say. It is, however, probable that the assembly was attended not only by all the Germans there who hold what are distinctively styled evangelical opinions in religion, but also by many of the same nationality who, on the ground of good taste and good feeling, deprecate the spirit in which the subject is agitated by a portion of their compatriots.

We need not say, everybody knows that in Germany the churches in general do not recognize the Sabbath as a Christian institution, and do not enjoin or inculcate the duty of observing Sunday or the Lord's day with sabbatic strictness. It is, therefore, not surprising to find some of the German pastors of Cincinnati engaged in the struggle on the side of the assailants of the Sunday laws. One of them, the Rev. G. W. Eisenlohr, in a late number of a newspaper edited by him, discusses the subject at considerable length. To him, laws enacted in the interest of temperance and laws enacted in the interest of Sunday keeping appear to rest on the same foundation, and to be inexpedient for the same reasons. He denies that compulsory laws of the kind are at all morally adapted to elevate the people to a higher level of morality, and holds that no one can think them thus adapted who does not think morality and monkish asceticism synonymous terms. Instead of theoretical arguments he appeals to experience in support of his denial. On the whole continent of Europe, he says, in Germany for instance, Sabbath laws and temperance laws are unknown. Whosoever chooses goes to church, and then with wife and child spends a pleasant Sunday afternoon in the enjoyment of a glass of beer or wine. Is, therefore, asks Mr. Eisenlohr, the morality of the Germans inferior to that of the strict Puritans, who drink only water? Are crimes more frequent among the former, or are the people less civilized? or is drunkenness more common there than here? The Pastor says, no, nothing of the kind can be affirmed. In spite of Sunday laws, he alleges that there is less moral refinement here than there, the number of crimes is rather greater than less, while experience teaches that, with the rigor of temperance laws drunkards become more numerous, as forbidden fruit is doubly attractive, and drinking in public being prohibited, secret drinking becomes common. These laws, he concludes, not only fail to advance morality, but are positively injurious to it by promoting hypocrisy, and by undermining respect for law in general, as no one has any scruples about transgressing or evading statutes evidently foolish, unjust and immoral. The pastor, therefore, calls for the abrogation of the objectionable laws not only in the interest of personal and civic freedom, but equally on moral and religious grounds. They seem to him the last death-throes of Puritanism, which still walks about in our day like a ghost from a darker time which, however, must soon disappear before the sunshine of an age advanced in culture.

We have given the pastor's argument with some fullness because our readers are concerned in knowing upon what grounds some religious Germans think that they can consistently labor for the destruction of our American Sabbath. In fact, with their prepossessions on the subject of the day and in the recollection of the German mode of keeping it, they easily make common cause with those of their countrymen who regard it as a mere holiday. Hence the fact ity with which Pastor Eisenlohr confounds or identifies legislation for the protection of Sunday with legislation to enforce abstinence from intoxicating drink. By combining two things so different, or looking at them from the same point of view, he is enabled to present the Sunday laws in an odious light, and to argue against them with considerable plausibility.

In reality, however, they are two perfectly distinct subjects, which have no proper connection with each other. By whatever arguments prohibitory liquor laws may be recommended, it cannot be said that they command the approval of the American people. But the decent observance of the first day of the week, as enforced by legislation, is at present overwhelmingly sustained by the public opinion of the country. We say nothing about any authoritative divine sanction of the institution, but speak merely of the fact. Introduced by the first settlers in all the colonies, and at length incorporated with the legislation of all the States, the custom is now inwrought with the habits of thought and life of the native American population. After all necessary concessions and abatements on the score of individual opinion and laxity of practice, its recognition must be admitted to be a national sentiment, in the strict sense of the terms. The custom is cherished by the people as a vital element in their temporal and spiritual welfare. Young people may find it irksome, and may wish for emancipation, but as they grow older they generally find the exercises and the recollections of the day associated with their most sacred and most pleasing memories, while the reasons for maintaining the custom seem to them satisfactory. For one thing, believing that the prevalence of Christianity in the country is essential to individual and national prosperity, they believe that the maintenance of the Christian Sabbath is necessary to the subsistence of Christianity. It is easy to show from heathen as well as from New Testament and Patristic testimony that the first day of the week was observed in the earliest Christian times as a "stated day" for worship and religious instruction. The day has been observed for these purposes with greater or less strictness ever since. When the church became connected with the Roman empire, suitable enactments for keeping the day were introduced into the imperial codes. In Germany at the present time, where church and State are united, Sunday, though not observed with Scottish austerity, is still sternly protected by legislation, rigorous laws forbidding certain week-day occupations and all acts disturbing or tending to disturb worship in the churches; a decisive refutation of Mr. Eisenlohr's statement cited above. In this country we think ourselves fortunate in having no established church. Here religion depends wholly for support on the personal interest and voluntary contributions of the people. But having received the custom of observing the Christian Sabbath, either as one of the ordinances of the Christian religion, or as essential to its cultivation, they threw around the day the protection of the laws. These laws have, in general, commanded the cheerful approval of the American people on the grounds equally of right and expediency. It is manifestly right that Christians are secured by the laws in the enjoyment of leisure for the exercise of worship and for religious instruction, and it is manifestly expedient that all are, in like manner, secured in the enjoyment of one day in seven as a day of rest. In fact, Sunday or the Christian Sabbath, is so deeply and firmly fixed in the minds of the American people as a sacred day, that the decent observance of it is identified with their most solemn, moral and religious relations. Contempt for the day implies contempt for much more, and seldom fails to involve extensive demoralization. Indeed, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that to abrogate the day by removing the legal restraints by which it is now surrounded, or to allow it to become a mere holiday, would have a disastrous effect upon our character and subsequent career as a nation: an apprehension that will seem frivolous or unfounded only to persons who have no sufficient knowledge of either American history or American institutions.

Indeed, the most discouraging feature in the Cincinnati controversy and in the German criticisms which it has called forth in other quarters, is the spirit of reckless contempt with which these foreign advocates of change refer to our American traditions. Pastor Eisenlohr's argument quoted above, as was to be expected from his education and position, is an exceedingly favorable [illegible] manner in [illegible] even he makes [illegible] moral and [illegible] appreciation of [illegible] In his opinion our [illegible] remnant of Puritan- [illegible] darker time still stalk- [illegible] the refulgence of this nineteenth century. In all German speeches and writings on the subject the words Puritanism and Puritan play an important part as the names of certain abominations which to be hated need but to be—not seen—but heard of. Ignorance, narrow-mindedness and defective civilization are also flung about as potent words in the same writings and speeches. We once heard a somewhat celebrated gentleman, a professor in a German University on a visit to this country, deliberately and calmly express the conviction that our American Sunday laws are incompatible with civilization. The man of science had experienced difficulty in getting a glass of beer that day, it being Sunday, and we ascribed the shocking sentiment to momentary irritation. That, however, was a mistake; the opinion, we have since learned, is a common one among a certain class of our German fellow-citizens. But the word which our German friends seem fondest of using in the controversy is the word *mucker*. In their vocabulary all who oppose their innovation are *mucker*. The word has a history by which it has become fraught with an opprobriousness of meaning which it is impossible to convey completely by any single English term. The two words "canting hypocrites" render it most nearly. These representatives of a higher civilization, after a sojourn of only a few years among us, combining to attack and overthrow one of our most venerable customs, can think of no more appropriate term wherewith to designate its defenders than the phrase canting hypocrites! The fact is not creditable either to their taste or their understandings. Were these people as well educated as they fancy themselves to be, they would know that the customs and institutions of a people are founded in and developed with their history, and that thus intimately bound together, one of them can not be destroyed without detriment at least to the others. Hence it may often be expedient to maintain even a disagreeable or very inconvenient custom for the sake of the integrity of the body, or to avoid the moral lesion certain to result from disruption. Equal ignorance of history is exhibited in their perpetual use or rather misuse of the word Puritan. In the phraseology of our German friends it is a term of mere cant, flung about in the haphazard way in which words of reproach are apt to be used. Whatever influence Puritanism may once have had upon the popular view of the Christian Sabbath, the day is now upheld and defended on philosophical and patriotic grounds as essential to the preservation of religion among us, and as in itself a blessing of inestimable value in its moral and physical influences. It is not merely an American institution, but the cherished institution still of the great nation from whom we derived it in our origin. In Great Britain, as in the United States, it commands the cordial support of statesmen and philosophers in whom it would be absurd to recognize any sympathy with Puritanism in any form. In fact the use of the word to which we allude is a mere blunder of ignorance.

In another direction the German assailants of our American Sunday show a deplorable lack of insight and just intelligence. Failing to perceive, as we have already remarked, how the observance of the day is historically grounded in our past and complicated with other institutions, they also fail to discern the present relations of the subject to themselves. Brought up in a country having an established church, a society divided into classes and a standing army, where the masses are ruled *paternally*, that is as a righteous father rules his children, the entire condition of the people is different from what it is in this Republic. Relatively the people there have no public responsibilities, and are not required to exercise thought or forecast with reference to the general good, the commonwealth. The old traditions of royalty and aristocracy and the usages of a thousand years regulate the life of society, while the religious instruction of the people is provided for by the ecclesiastical part of the Government. Under such a system it may be well for the people that they are enabled to indulge in "the free, joyous, thoughtless, exultant life" to which, when left behind, they look back with so much satisfaction. But it is remarkable that even half educated Germans fail to perceive on their arrival in this country that, placed in new conditions, new duties and responsibilities have been imposed upon them. Though not called upon to become sombre, austere or Puritanical, they are called upon to comprehend, if possible, not only the institutions but the life of this great Republic, and to accept its existing civilization as having rights of its own. It is their obvious duty to inquire regarding any proposed change, not only whether it would be agreeable to themselves, but how it would be likely to affect their children and how the abrogation of the old would probably affect other elements of the population, whose interests they, in their naval character of republicans, are bound to respect. Indeed, it is by no means certain that the Germans themselves, transferred to this dry and inflammatory climate and to our democratic society, do not stand in need of those social and legal restraints which are confessedly necessary to keep the native and Irish population in order. At present it is admitted that in Germany the people are able to meet together and enjoy themselves in moderation and quiet. But this admirable self-control must be the result of prolonged training in connection with the surrounding social system, as according to Tacitus, their ancestors were fearfully given to drunkenness and to quarreling in their cups. In the fourteenth century Dante referred to them as the guzzling Germans (li Tedeschi lurchi) and a couple of centuries later Erasmus gives them a horribly bad name for their intemperance. But however it might be with the Germans, it is certain that as regards other elements of our population the abrogation of these legal restraints which now secure a reasonable measure of Sabbath quiet, would soon result in disorders of a kind to render the day a nuisance instead of a blessing.

THE SCOTT CENTENNIAL.

A hundred years ago to-day the father of historical fiction, and the creator of the modern school of the poetry of romanticism and passion, Sir Walter Scott, was born. So much prominence has lately been given by the press to the leading incidents and features of his life, that it is not necessary to repeat them in these columns. There have been greater poets and novelists than himself, but there has never been one who had a stronger or more healthy perception of nature and mankind, or who recorded it in a more wholesome, manly and kindly way. Immeasurable as is the distance between himself and Shakespeare in the qualities of insight and imagination, he has the Shakespearian characteristic of perfect naturalness. All his characters, grave or gay, high or low, cowled monk or vizored knight, high-bred dame or peasant-born lassie, are as true and loyal to the common basis of human life as those of the great dramatist himself. And this universality is largely the secret of his enduring popularity. As in Shakespeare, so in Scott, every one may find in him something corresponding with or forming an outlet for the expression of his own mood. Just as one cannot tell from Shakespeare whether he has more sympathy with contemplative Hamlet or fiery Hotspur, with proud Coriolanus or the rude wit and coarse instincts of the serving men, so Scott is equally devoid of egoism or favoritism, but sets all his characters forth to us each in his round individual completeness, loving, impartial, just—the common brother of us all. Much of his fame, both as a poet and novelist, unquestionably arose from the fact that the world was beginning to tire of the level formalism of the school of Pope and his imitators, with their Rosicrucian machinery of sylphs and gnomes, as bloodless in their veins as they were faultless in their grammar. When, therefore, the strong new wine of Scott foamed and sparkled in the cup, and under the wand of the wizard the unused coats of mail stepped forth from the armories instinct with life and motion, and the wild deeds and feuds of the border lived again, and fading historical incidents and traditional legends started out into vivid form and color, and the strange gothic past looked straight into the eyes of the starched and punctilious present, a shout of relief and delight hailed the whole, some and healthy change. It is to be said, too, that there is not to be found in all his writings a mean or malignant sentiment. Living, he never wrote a line which, dying, he need have wished to blot, and this rare quality of magnanimity distinguished his life as well as his works. Utterly wrong in nearly all his political sentiments, and having a weak reverence for rank, title, the accidents and accessories of birth and position, he was nevertheless, in all the circumstances and situations of his life, frank, open, honorable, generous, upright—

"A man who kept without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman."

Other writers of perhaps greater gifts have succeeded him, and to a certain degree compelled him into the background. But to-day the world honors itself by honoring him. He inducted it into larger spheres of sympathy than it had else known, and set forth again with vigorous emphasis the old truth, which needs such constant iteration, that all mankind are kin. Wherefore—

"Blessings be on h im, and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares."

Lord Brougham and Photography.

We notice that a paragraph, taken from the autobiography of Lord Brougham, in which he distinctly claims to have been the original discoverer of photography, is going the round of the press; the substance of his statement being that in the summer of 1795 he sent to the Royal Society a paper embodying the results of some experiments which he had made upon lights and colors, and in which he conceived he had made some additions to the Newtonian doctrine. The treatise was very courteously received, but the Secretary of the Society, Sir Charles Blagden, desired parts to be left out in the published notes or queries, as belonging rather to the arts and sciences. These omitted portions, Lord Brougham claims, referred to speculations based on his having observed the effect of a small hole in the window shutter of a darkened room, when a view was formed on white paper of the external objects. This suggested to him, he says, that if the view was formed, not on paper, but on ivory rubbed with nitrate of silver, the picture would become permanent; and he had suggested improvements in drawing founded on that fact. This is the origin of photography, and he claims that had the notes containing the suggestion appeared in 1795, it would in all probability have set others on an examination of the subject, and given rise to photography half a century earlier than its actual introduction.

Notwithstanding this claim, however, the honor does not rightfully belong to Lord Brougham. The first germ of photography as an art was presented in an experiment of Dr. Priestley's, mentioned in his "History of Electrical Discoveries," published in 1767, and again referred to in his work on "Vision, Light and Colors," published in 1772. The experiment consisted in causing some chloride of silver to be deposited on the side of a glass bottle, and then putting round the bottle a piece of dark paper out of which letters had been cut with a penknife, the arrangement being afterwards exposed to the sun, when all those portions of the chloride upon which the light had fallen, through the spaces where the paper had been removed, turned black, while those protected by the dark paper retained their whiteness unimpaired, a sun print after writing being thus produced. Attention having thus been attracted to the changing appearance of chemical substances through the action of light, Carl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish chemist and philosopher who shares with Priestley the honor of discovering oxygen gas, instituted a number of very interesting experiments, among others causing a beam to enter a darkened chamber through a hole in the window shutter, the light being received on a sheet of paper painted over with chloride of silver. The results of these experiments were published in 1777. Josiah Wedgewood, however, the originator of the famous Wedgwood porcelain, was the first person who attempted to apply these principles photographically—that is, for the delineation of external objects. He imbued leather with a solution of nitrate of silver, and exposing it under the images in a magic lantern slide, obtained what would now be termed negatives, but as he could not fix the results thus obtained, his experiments were abortive. Mr. Wedgwood died in the same year in which Carl Scheingham transmitted his own paper to the Royal Society, and it will therefore be seen that the claim of the latter is without foundation.

A Royal Commission, appointed by the English Government, has carefully examined the whole subject of vaccination, and all the objections which popular prejudice has urged against the practice. The result is, the unanimous opinion that vaccination affords a sufficient protection against small-pox in its most virulent form, and an almost absolute guarantee against death from this cause. Without vaccination, the epidemic now prevailing in England would have become a regular pestilence, and perhaps proved as fatal as in the Middle Ages. The dimensions which the small-pox has at present assumed in the country is mainly due to neglect. Nor need any injurious consequences be apprehended to the human system from the introduction of the vaccinating matter, providing it is done with ordinary care and skill. The commission is, therefore, in favor of compulsory legislation on the subject. It is an unquestioned fact that the discovery of this preventive measure, whole nations were more than decimated by the small-pox. It was the greatest scourge of mankind, and still remains so wherever vaccination is unknown or neglected. This should certainly settle the question of experience is worth anything. The Mikado of Japan has also rendered vaccination compulsory in the large cities of the empire, quite recently a number of Japanese residents of Yokohama, who had refused or refused to obey the edict, were subjected to fine and imprisonment after being compelled to undergo the operation. We are teaching Japan some worthy lessons, but in this matter we should perhaps do well to learn from its example.

The great four mile race between Longfellow and Kingfisher, announced to come off at Saratoga on the 22d, seems to be off, Kingfisher's owner, Mr. Belmont, having "backed out." Mr. Harper, the owner of Longfellow, has expressed his determination, in case his horse has a "walk over," to run him against Lexington's time. A later report is to the effect that Kingfisher has been completely disabled by the severe training necessary to prepare him for the race.

PERSONAL.

Until a recent visitor informed them of the fact, Rip Van Winkle Jefferson and his brothers and sisters, did not know that his father was buried at Harrisburg, Pa., under a monument erected over his grave by Judges Gibson and Rodgers of the Supreme Court, and bearing a long inscription testifying to his superior merits as an actor.

The Episcopal Bishop of Vermont condemns churches without rectors for soliciting candidates to preach in their pulpits in succession, with a view to choosing one among them. He wisely says it is not always the one that makes the best "show" in a sermon who will wear the best in the long run.

The musical critic of the London *Athenæum* says that "while women have achieved distinction, and often great success, in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and science, and while they are unsurpassed as interpreters of the drama and of the art of music, not a solitary female composer of originality, or even of repute, is known to the historical or critical observer."

Mr. Arthur Hildreth, the only child of the late Richard Hildreth, the historian, returned to this country a few weeks ago, after an absence of ten years. When his father was appointed Consul at Trieste, in 1861, he was a boy of eleven. In 1865 his father died in Florence, and two years later his mother died at Naples. This young man has many remarkable qualities, and he has received a peculiar education. While his father lived he was entirely under his severe tutelage, so that at the age of fourteen he was splendidly accomplished in Greek, Latin and the higher branches of mathematics. From that time forward a woman of fine culture, he received instruction in music and drawing, with a fine taste for the study of art and a *penchant* for poetry. Mr. Hildreth has never been in school, and since the death of his parents has been alone pursuing his studies unbroken by friend or relative. He travelled on foot over the greater part of Italy before he was eighteen, and kept a journal in Greek of his wanderings. In Germany, where his knowledge extended, Latin was often the only language he used in conversing with the distinguished professors of that country. For the last three years he has been in England, making foot-tours over the island, and buried among the volumes of the British Museum.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday contains a complete history of the Westinghouse Air Brake, written by a correspondent from Pittsburgh, which has been fully noticed in our columns. The writer, we judge, rather likes Pittsburgh. Referring to our great mills and factories he says: "No patriot who loves his country and the happiness of its growing, inflowing generations can more fondly contemplate these countless bee hives of skilled labor—these multitudinous 'works' where every conceivable device and instrument that inventive genius has given to the epoch is deftly wrought as it were from chaos—without a sensation of reverential awe. Few scenes are more cheering to the live cosmopolite than a broad harbor threaded and interlaced by the tracks of the coming and departing vessels; for where consumption and production are permitted to adjust themselves naturally and normally without undue stimulus, commerce is a fair index of public prosperity. But there is one scene by far more fascinating to me than commercial life; that is, productive or manufacturing industry. The former suggests diminution; the latter, augmentation: the one, at the best, but negative; the other, positive. And here I find dear old dirty, thriving, enterprising, smoky Pittsburgh—a vast, complex, active productive establishment, rife with the impulses of progress, teeming with the results of ingenuity and skill.

The celestial reporter of the Chicago *Tribune* makes the following statement: "There is now a large pear-shaped spot on that side of the sun which is turned toward us. It is about 40,000 miles in diameter, which is equivalent to three-quarters of a minute of arc; equal to the angle subtended by $\frac{1}{12}$ inches at the distance of one mile from the eye. It is a very good test of vision, through a smoked glass, requiring an eyesight of a little more than the average penetration to see it without a magnifier. The spot is a little to the left, and about the same distance below the apparent center of the solar disc."

In the Pennsylvania railroad succeeds in leasing the New Jersey lines, which is the devout prayer of everybody, it will also become possessed of the Stockton and the Sea Breeze hotels, and of much of the best real estate at Cape May, besides the West Jersey Railroad, watch cost one million of dollars, and the Cape May Railway, which cost $800,000. This consolidation will then control access by land from Pennsylvania and the West to both Cape May and Long Branch, leaving only one other point on the Jersey coast to be reached by an independent line of rail: Atlantic City.

The season for the fur trade in the Red river country has closed. The total amount of furs and buffalo robes sold will not exceed in value $24,000. There were only 1,340 robes sold this season against 8,500 last year, valued at $65,000, besides $23,000 worth of mink and shipping furs. The collection of the annual assessment is alluded to as a search of buffaloes, small-pox among the Indians and the Red rebellion.

The way to make peach pickles is to take any quantity of fine peaches just before they ripen; stick into each one four or five cloves; make a syrup of three pints of vinegar and three pounds of brown sugar to every seven pounds of peaches; and cinnamon if you like. Bring the syrup to a boil, and pour it over them; repeat the process every day until they are shrunk on the pit. After the last scald, they should be put away in a very cool cellar until cold weather sets in. They will be ready for use, however, in a few days after they are pickled.

A California genius has invented what he calls the Eureka boot-puller, which consists of a leather belt, having two hooks attached to it. He places the belt over his right shoulder, adjusts the hooks in the boot straps and then leans backward, and the tightest boot is conquered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new system of reading, writing and printing has been invented, the value of which is claimed to consist principally in the increased facility of reading the alphabet. This result is brought about by classifying the letters into four sections, thereby simplifying the arrangement of the letters which are recognized by the blind pupil by a mark distinctive of each letter, as well as of the section to which it belongs. A kindred invention is a printing press by means of which a blind man can set his own type, read his own proof and put the matter to press nearly as well as if he possessed his eyesight. The invention appears to be one which can scarcely fail of being of an immense comfort and advantage to a class of the unfortunate who, above almost all others, have a claim upon the benevolence of their more fortunate brethren.

There was serious trouble in a Jewish synagogue in Chicago last Saturday. Rev. Elkan Hurzman, the Rabbi, on the day of the feast commemorative of the destruction of Jerusalem, entered a saloon and partook of ice cream. His congregation took great offense upon learning of this fact, and on Saturday a strange high priest appeared in the synagogue and duly proclaimed the deposition of the offending Rabbi. Rev. Elkan nevertheless put in an appearance and resolved to perform the duties of his office as usual; but as he was about to put this resolve into execution he was taken by the neck and crop and forcibly ejected, causing great excitement in the congregation. He sought sympathy at the police station, and demanded a force of officers to replace him in the altar, but this modest demand was not complied with.

It is now proposed to improve the condition of the North branch of the Chicago river by constructing a five hundred-foot apron at an angle of fifteen degrees, sloping from the lake, by which the water would be forced upward by the action of the wind and waves, into a converging basin, and thence into the river through a ten-foot diameter sewer. By such arrangement it is claimed that about sixty million gallons of water could be forced into the river every twenty-four hours. The cost is estimated at $50,000.

The Pomological Association of the United States will hold its next meeting in Richmond, Virginia, on the 6th of September. A large attendance of fruit growers and others interested in the prosperity of the Association, from every quarter of the country, is expected.

The roach and rat crop of New Orleans, says a correspondent, is in a flourishing condition. The recent overflow had the effect of reducing the number to some extent, but with good weather from now till October the usual yield will be obtained this season. Roaches measuring an inch and a half in length are already as plenty as peaches. Musquitoes, too, of the sort that raise lumps on your face, and light on your nose and sting while you smoke a cigar, abound in swamps in every place within five hundred miles of New Orleans. It would be impossible to sleep unless under a musquito bar.

Much of the alarm at the approach of cholera, says the London *Lancet*, arises from a mistaken notion of the rapidity of its diffusion and of the direction of its progress. The protracted duration of this epidemic in Russia since 1869, and its limitation to the present time (so far as Europe is concerned), to the provinces of that empire, is a phenomenon of very remarkable interest in the history of these endemic diffusions of cholera. As yet there is no certain information that the malady has become actively migratory.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern-dram, that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and tonic of vegetable which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The most weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the hostly energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most salutary in all its operations, and the least exciting. It braces their powers up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so their is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and general moderator aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the *fac simile* of the signature of the the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuine article you buy.

N. B.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL
FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be particularly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid, or "stale." This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Wahoos" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience teaches Oils must be used for a Dressing for the Hair, therefore to produce a greater than Animal Oils.

FOR SALE,

School Bonds,

Bearing 7 3-10 Interest

PER ANNUM.

James T. Brady & Co

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, August 14, 1871.

Since the announcement of the successful negotiation of the five per cent. Funding Loan, a good deal of attention is called to the law creating the bonds. In the Funding bill, approved July 14, 1870, and in a previous act, passed during the war, there were three provisions which the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to employ in the negotiation of the five per cent. loan. The substance of his intention in this respect has already been embodied in his correspondence with the national banks. The law allows the exchange of the five per cents. bonds for six per cent. bonds, or their sale at not less than par for gold, the gold so procured to be devoted to the redemption of outstanding six per cents as the first provision. The second is that a ninety-days' notice is required of the Secretary of his purpose to redeem outstanding five-twenty bonds, during which ninety days interest continues on bonds so called in. The third provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to designate national banks, at which may be deposited all public moneys, except customs receipts

The five per cent. loan was first offered by the Secretary of the Treasury in February last. About seventy millions were subscribed in this country. The Secretary has now made arrangements for the disposal of the remainder, about one hundred and thirty millions. These arrangements are made with several English and American bankers, who simply place themselves in what they call a "syndicate." This syndicate agrees to purchase the ten millions of dollars of the five per cent. bonds, and subsequently for at least five millions per month on the average. The money thus subscribed is to be deposited with the national banks, to be withdrawn only for the redemption of the five-twenties, to the redemption of which it is by law exclusively devoted. While the money remains in their hands, the banks are required to keep with the Treasurer United States bonds to an equal amount. In addition to the advantage of deposit of public moneys, during the ninety days required to elapse before the agreement can be called in, the national banks are to be allowed, as announced to them in the Secretary's letter, to subscribe for amounts not exceeding fifty millions of the five per cents. within sixty days from the 10th of August. On the other hand, the intention of the Secretary is to call in twenty millions of the five-twenties of 1862 over and above the amount subscribed from all sources by the five per cents. before the 1st of January able, should the state of the Treasury and of the country generally seem to justify it, that the Secretary may call in still further amounts of the five twenties—perhaps as much as thirty millions—making fifty millions in all.

—The New York *Herald*, speaking of the probable mode in calling in the '62s, says: The plan determined on is a simple one, and such as to equalize the value of all of the issues liable to be called in. It has been decided to commence with the '62s, and the numbers to be cancelled will be determined as follows: Into a wheel similar to any used ordinarily for such purpose of drawing lots tickets will be numbered, one to the highest number of millions of the issue chosen. Each number will represent one million, and the number being drawn all of that million will be announced for redemption, interest ceasing at the end of three months. As many numbers will be drawn as the Secretary is prepared to cancel millions. By this means the last of the series will during the progress of redemption be of equal and not greater value than the first, and so of all the numbers of all the series.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38½
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	57½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	96½	96¾	96¾	96	96¼
Do. Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	113	113¼	113¼	114¼	114¼
Harlem	127	127	127	....	....
Mich. Cent.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Lake Shore	109½	109	109	109½	109¾
Illinois Cent.	....	132	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	118¼	118¼	118¼	118	118¾
C. & N. W. pref	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. pref	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
St. Paul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do. pref	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Fol. & Wabash	62¾	62¾	....	....	....
Do. pref	84	84	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	99	99	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chic. & Alton	....	134	134	....	....
Do. pref	....	128¾	128¾	....	....
R., I. & Alton	....	2¾	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	105¾	105¾	....	....
Canton	....	78¼	78¾	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	69¾	69¾	....	....
Quicksilver	....	18¾	18¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	50¾	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾
Adams Express	....	94	....	....	....
Wells F. Ex.	....	48¾	48¾	....	....
American Ex.	....	63¾	63¾	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	58	58	....	....
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	112¾	112¾

—The New York stock brokers are engaged in remodeling their Exchange building, which extends through the block from Broad to New street. The Stock Exchange hall is described as a superb apartment, measuring on the floor fifty-four by seventy-four feet; the ceiling, fifty-two feet in height, is supported by broad pilasters with Corinthian capitals and crained arches, while from the center of the flat paneled roof an immense chandelier is suspended, its light formed of innumerable jets, which ignite simultaneously by a skillful contrivance. Visitors are accommodated by a high gallery at one end of the hall. The cost of these alterations will be some $60,000.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, August 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of activity, there being a wide difference in the views of dealers in regard to the value of oil, both crude and refined. Until this "little unpleasantness" is adjusted the market must necessarily be a dull one. How long before there will be a revival in the oil trade is an important question, and one that would be difficult to answer.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spo' 11¾@12c; August 11¾@12c; S. O. all year 11¾@12c; R. O. all year 12¾@12¾c; Lower Creek $4 @5; Oil City $4 @5.

SALES:

8,000 bbls, 2,000 each Sept. to Dec., Oil City.....$4 @0

REFINED.

The dulness that has ruled for some time continues. We can only furnish the nominal rates: Spot 23¾c; August 23¾c; September 24¼c; October 24¾c; last three months 24¾c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—There was more activity in the market yesterday, and toward the close a better feeling was apparent, and sales were effected at a slight advance on the prices of the forenoon, and buyers generally were more disposed to operate. We quote the following sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek Church Run pipe.....$4 40
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 27½
3,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 30
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 30
500 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 25
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
2,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
500 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 12½
2,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 10
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co., S. O. 30 days 4 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co., S. O. 60 days 4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Center reg. 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Center reg. 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, 44 gravity. 4 72½
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 65
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 62
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 62½
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, S. O. 60 days 4 05
1,500 bbls S. O. 60 days..... 4 07½

NEW YORK, August 14.—Closing on Saturday 13.—The market is again lower, with a moderate business at the close. Sales during the day embrace 5,000 bbls refined, for the month, at 23¾c; 3,800 bbls do at 23½c, and 5,000 bbls, buyer's option, all the year, at 24¼c, and 4,500 bbls crude, in bulk, at 13¼c; closing at 23¾c for refined, and 13¼c for crude; case oil is offered at 27¾c, but parcels, with a quiet market. For Philadelphia delivery a few sales are making at easier prices. The sales are 2,000 bbls refined for the month at 23½c, with a return, and 1,000 bbls at 23¾c, with a return; closing weak. No naphtha quoted.

OIL CITY, August 14.—The market is dull and very quiet with a downward tendency; ordinary, on lower creek $4 @5; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 80.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market dull; $4 15 bid for spot at plpe; $4 30 bid for Titusville pipe; $4 15 bid for sixty days.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 23½c; August 23½ bid, 23¾c asked; September 24¼c; October 24¾@25c; November and December 24¾c; crude 13½c.

(By Pontic and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, August 14.—Market quiet and weak; crude in no demand at prices, 13¼@13½c asked; 15@

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, August 14—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 2@3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112⅛@112⅝ until the close, when 112⅝ was bid. The clique put prices up by squeezing the "shorts." Loans were made at one-eighth for use per day. Clearings $44,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher with a moderate business.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	114¼	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	114½	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and without decided change.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	61
Tennessee, old	75	North Carolinas, old	43
Tennessee, new	75	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginia, new	63		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been active and strong for Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central and Hudson River, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. The Northwestern and Rock Island have been weak. Drew leads the "bears," but seems to be a little uneasy, as he says he has sold the entire company. The market closed dull. Express shares strong.

Cumberland Coal	60	Rock Island	98
Quicksilver	18¾	N. J. Central	105¾
Marlboro	2¾	Erie	29¾
Preferred	6½	Preferred	80½
Adams Express	94½	Wabash	62½
Wells-Fargo Express	48½	Preferred	84
Ameri'n Express	58½	Fort Wayne	99½
U. S. Ex.	57	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	49¾	Preferred	45
New York Central	96½	Chicago and Alton	134
New York Cent. Scrip	94¾	Preferred	128
Erie	29¾	Ohio and Mississippi	43
Preferred	58	Terre Haute, Coal and Oil	8¾
Harlem	127¾	Burlington and Quincy	116
Preferred	127½	Lake Shore	109¾
Reading	114½	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	99½	Union Pacific stock	39¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118	Union Pacific Bonds	90
Northwestern	90¾	Union Pacifics	89¾
Northwestern Pref'd	91¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 5@c; No. 2 spring $1 06¾ cash; $1 02¾ August; $1 06½ latter; this afternoon steady at $1 02¾@1 02¾ August; $1 06¾@1 06¾ latter; $1 05@$1 06 September.

CORN—No 2 mixed firm and 1c higher at 47½c cash, and 45¾c August; this afternoon steady at 45¾@45½c August; 43c September, and 42½c bid cash.

OATS—No. 2 nothing but easier and ½c lower at 30c cash, 29¾@30c August, and 29¼@29½c September.

RYE—No 2 nominal at 57c.

BARLEY—No 2 fairly active and easier at 57@59c

PROVISIONS—See for wood.

HOGS—Dull and weak at $4 30; receipts 2,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—In good demand and 15@20c higher at $2 25@$5 00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12 75. Lard 8½c. Dry salted shoulders 6¾@6¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton lower; middling upland 18½c. Flour active and advanced 5@10c; Western and State 5@10c common to good extra $5 15@$6 45; 10@15c extra $6 50@$6 90; white wheat extra $6 60@$6 90; choice extra $6 95@$7 20; St. Louis $5 45@$7 00. Rye flour and corn meal firm and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better active and advanced for winter, spring No 2 $1 25; winter red western $1 40@$1 41; amber $1 40@$1 42; No 1 $1 36; No 2 to arrive first twenty days or August $1 32. Rye firm at 76@77c for Western. Barley and barley malt unchanged. Corn in retail lots 1@2c better and firm; ungraded western mixed 47@50c; good to choice, 49@50c. Oats dull and unsettled at 30@32c for old and new. Hay steady. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Rio, 16@16½c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses dull. Rice, 8½@9c. Refined Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow dull and prices will rule. All leading articles are held firm at quotations. The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied. The weather continues sultry during the day, but cool and pleasant nights and mornings.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, August 14, 1871. }

Cattle.

The arrivals of the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 13 cars or about 260 head. In addition to these were fully three hundred and fifty head driven in from Washington, Butler, Beaver and Mercer counties, this State, and a drove of seventy-six head from Ohio, making in all a total of six hundred and eighty-six head on sale this morning.

The market opened up a fair, a good many changing hands early in the morning at prices about the same as last week. The number of butchers in attendance was the largest often can be called in, the national banks are to be allowed, as announced to them in the Secretary's letter, to subscribe for amounts not exceeding fifty millions of the five per cents. within sixty days from the 10th of August. On the other hand, the intention of the Secretary is to call in twenty millions of the five-twenties of 1862 over and above the amount subscribed from all sources by the five per cents. before the 1st of January able, should the state of the Treasury and of the country generally seem to justify it, that the Secretary may call in still further amounts of the five twenties—perhaps as much as thirty millions—making fifty millions in all.

—The New York *Herald*, speaking of the probable mode in calling in the '62s, says: The plan determined on is a simple one, and such as to equalize the value of all of the issues liable to be called in. It has been decided to commence with the '62s, and the numbers to be cancelled will be determined as follows: Into a wheel similar to any used ordinarily for such purpose of drawing lots tickets will be numbered, one to the highest number of millions of the issue chosen. Each number will represent one million, and the number being drawn all of that million will be announced for redemption, interest ceasing at the end of three months. As many numbers will be drawn as the Secretary is prepared to cancel millions. By this means the last of the series will during the progress of redemption be of equal and not greater value than the first, and so of all the numbers of all the series.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38½
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	57½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	96½	96¾	96¾	96	96¼
Do. Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	113	113¼	113¼	114¼	114¼
Harlem	127	127	127	....	....
Mich. Cent.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Lake Shore	109½	109	109	109½	109¾
Illinois Cent.	....	132	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	118¼	118¼	118¼	118	118¾
C. & N. W. pref	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. pref	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
St. Paul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do. pref	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Fol. & Wabash	62¾	62¾	....	....	....
Do. pref	84	84	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	99	99	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chic. & Alton	....	134	134	....	....
Do. pref	....	128¾	128¾	....	....
R., I. & Alton	....	2¾	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	105¾	105¾	....	....
Canton	....	78¼	78¾	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	69¾	69¾	....	....
Quicksilver	....	18¾	18¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	50¾	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾
Adams Express	....	94	....	....	....
Wells F. Ex.	....	48¾	48¾	....	....
American Ex.	....	63¾	63¾	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	58	58	....	....
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	112¾	112¾

—The New York stock brokers are engaged in remodeling their Exchange building, which extends through the block from Broad to New street. The Stock Exchange hall is described as a superb apartment, measuring on the floor fifty-four by seventy-four feet; the ceiling, fifty-two feet in height, is supported by broad pilasters with Corinthian capitals and crained arches, while from the center of the flat paneled roof an immense chandelier is suspended, its light formed of innumerable jets, which ignite simultaneously by a skillful contrivance. Visitors are accommodated by a high gallery at one end of the hall. The cost of these alterations will be some $60,000.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, August 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of activity, there being a wide difference in the views of dealers in regard to the value of oil, both crude and refined. Until this "little unpleasantness" is adjusted the market must necessarily be a dull one. How long before there will be a revival in the oil trade is an important question, and one that would be difficult to answer.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spo' 11¾@12c; August 11¾@12c; S. O. all year 11¾@12c; R. O. all year 12¾@12¾c; Lower Creek $4 @5; Oil City $4 @5.

SALES:

8,000 bbls, 2,000 each Sept. to Dec., Oil City.....$4 @0

REFINED.

The dulness that has ruled for some time continues. We can only furnish the nominal rates: Spot 23¾c; August 23¾c; September 24¼c; October 24¾c; last three months 24¾c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—There was more activity in the market yesterday, and toward the close a better feeling was apparent, and sales were effected at a slight advance on the prices of the forenoon, and buyers generally were more disposed to operate. We quote the following sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek Church Run pipe.....$4 40
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 27½
3,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 30
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 30
500 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe.....4 25
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
2,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
500 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 15
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 12½
2,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe.....4 10
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co., S. O. 30 days 4 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co., S. O. 60 days 4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Center reg. 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Petroleum Center reg. 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, 44 gravity. 4 72½
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 65
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 62
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 62½
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, regular..... 4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville, S. O. 60 days 4 05
1,500 bbls S. O. 60 days..... 4 07½

NEW YORK, August 14.—Closing on Saturday 13.—The market is again lower, with a moderate business at the close. Sales during the day embrace 5,000 bbls refined, for the month, at 23¾c; 3,800 bbls do at 23½c, and 5,000 bbls, buyer's option, all the year, at 24¼c, and 4,500 bbls crude, in bulk, at 13¼c; closing at 23¾c for refined, and 13¼c for crude; case oil is offered at 27¾c, but parcels, with a quiet market. For Philadelphia delivery a few sales are making at easier prices. The sales are 2,000 bbls refined for the month at 23½c, with a return, and 1,000 bbls at 23¾c, with a return; closing weak. No naphtha quoted.

OIL CITY, August 14.—The market is dull and very quiet with a downward tendency; ordinary, on lower creek $4 @5; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 80.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—Market dull; $4 15 bid for spot at pipe; $4 30 bid for Titusville pipe; $4 15 bid for sixty days.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 23½c; August 23½ bid, 23¾c asked; September 24¼c; October 24¾@25c; November and December 24¾c; crude 13½c.

(By Pontic and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, August 14.—Market quiet and weak; crude in no demand at prices, 13¼@13½c asked; 15@

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Apart from shawls, skirts and other specialties, the market is without feature. Jobbers have reported their wants the past two months and have their stocks well assorted, and outdoor advices are adult to the all agents report light stocks; in fact, many of them claim they can work up on everything they have. The jobbing trade is kept in full blast. The ease in the money market has all but removed the fear of failures and speculation. To carry stocks with ease, all being sanguine that goods cannot depreciate. Prices are materially more so high, and all anticipating a good fall trade, based on good crops. It is announced that the Fall River mills will open early, and by the way, but the impression is that it will open later than usual. On account of the established advance on the price of almost all textiles, some classes of foreign goods are showing a material rise. Country buyers consequently are in no hurry to purchase goods at some concession in rates. Prices remain steady and firm at previous quotations.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 24; amber Michigan, $1 26; No. 2 red, $1 22; No. 3 do, $1 21; No 2 amber Illinois, $1 24. Corn a shade better and quiet; high mixed, 50@51c; low mixed, 49@50c. Oats higher and quiet; No 1 26c; No 2, 24c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 2½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Beef cattle better demand; sales 2,300 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7@7½c; fair to good 6¾@6¾c; common 5¾@6¾c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 9,000 at 5¾c. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,800 at $6 70@7 25.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Scocia	Aug. 16	Liverpool.
Assyria	Aug. 16	Glasgow.
Nevada	Aug. 16	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	Liverpool.
Samaria	Aug. 22	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	Liverpool.
Tyrrene	Aug. 30	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 14, 1871.

River three feet eleven inches and falling. Weather very warm. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet five inches and falling. The weather continues very warm. The Ohio river is fast drying up, and will soon be down to the lowest point.

THE business of shipping at Sioux City for the upper Missouri is becoming brisk.

CAPT. TOM ROGERS takes command, permanently, of the wreckingboat Aid.

THE steamer Governor Allen was sold at New Orleans for $25,000. She is intended for the Fort Adams trade.

THE irreverent aquatic editor of the Madison *Courier* calls Capt. A. C. Montfort "that jolly old cuss."

THE St. Louis *Republican* says the clerks and employees of the M. V. T. Company will have a week's recreation, owing to the generosity of the President.

THE Billy Parsons is expected to be up in time to leave this day for Parkersburg and way points. Captain Charley Fairman can furnish you with all the necessary information.

DURING the late storm on the upper Mississippi the Jennie Baldwin, lying at Lake City, was blown ashore to Central Point. Her smoke stacks were blown down, but were soon put up again, and she went on her way rejoicing.

THE mate of the steamer Dubuque was arrested at Dubuque for assault and battery on a warrant sized out by two deck hands. He got out of the wood pile near Bellevue. The mate was discharged after hearing before a Justice of the Peace.

TARIFF NO. 8 rates are now established down the Mississippi from St. Paul—sixty-four cents per barrel on flour from Winona to St. Louis, nineteen cents and two mills per bushel on wheat, and sixteen cents on barley.

THE steamboat Messenger is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat and in the first rate order for the fall trade. She can be purchased at a bargain if application is made for price to the owners. Address Capt. Wm. Hall.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donahue, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. Other information inquire of Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the Connellsville depot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will connect with the cars at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. S. Carlile has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Connellsville, was points on the slackwater, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave Perry at 4 P. M.

RED RIVER is down to six feet below Shreveport, with the bottom of the river full of newly located snags and logs, and the channel much changed and filled up. Between Shreveport and Jefferson there is but thirty inches.

THE Enterprise passed Memphis Wednesday morning on her way to the Ohio to be dismantled. She was eleven days out from New Orleans. The Vicksburg *Times* says she passed Vicksburg like a small galloping, having made the run without crutches in four days and seven hours.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* is responsible for the following: Captain A. M. Shaw is going to Iowa, where, for some weeks, he has been shooting prairie chickens. As his future, a friend of his thinks he will marry a rich widow and go to farming.

THE Madison County Ferry Company have made a contract with Captain William Hambleton, of the Wyandotte City ways, to build a large ferry-boat large enough to carry ten railroad cars at one trip. The barge will be occupied mostly at this port in transferring cars loaded with bulk grain from one side to the other.

COAL AT LOUISVILLE.—Saturday's *Courier-Journal* says: Coal was retailing yesterday at twenty-four cents, with but a limited quantity in the market. The supply, however, is equal to the demand at present, but without a rise soon we may expect the article scarce, and what there is of it at extraordinary high prices.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The Arkansas river has three feet from Little Rock out, and White river the same depth from Jacksonport down. The Adams and Elliott, White river steamers, have reduced cabin passage fare between here and Jacksonport from $15 to $8. Railroad connections has caused this change. To Augusta the fare will henceforth be $6, and to Duvall's Bluff $4.

THE BEARDSTOWN,—Col. E. S. Bell was in Galveston on the 4th inst., and received a telegram from the Beardstown, stating that it had arrived at Brazhear City, on the Gulf, six days out from the Ohio, but the only proof of the story yet discovered is in the finding of the 200 pieces. The good work will proceed until the Louisville landing will be pronounced by steamboat men par excellent.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

WATT, Lang & Co, 90 bbls flour. Carr, Vogerty & Co, 50 bbls highwines. Seymour & V, 150 bbls flour. Barton & Kemper, 1 car of oil. A. Metz, Lear beans. T Hoffman, 2 box harness oil. Jas Irwin & Co, 50 carboys acid. C G Hussey & Co, 50 bbls flour. Hare & Bro, 400 bbls flour, 25 bbls tobacco. Hubbard & Co, 2 bbls shoemaker stock, 2 bbls leather. Wm Graham & Co, 1 bbl boots. Jones & Laughlin, 1 bal iron. Voigt & McGraw, 1 bbl boots. Reed & Co, 1 bbl boots. Aaron & Co, 14 pkgs dry goods. J R Sneathen, 16 box soap. Adler & Bro, 8 bottles whiskey. Mellon & Sons, 50 bbls flour. Barton & Kemper and hides. R L Fahnestock & Co, 1 car of metal. J F Dalzell, 1 car of metal. A Metz & Co, 2 pkgs dry goods. Graff & Co, 19 bbls apples. Phillips & Cluley, 1 hhd bacon, 1 bbl lard. Wm Graham & Co, 2 bbls boots and shoes. J M Ashby, 1 box gas fixtures. H Agnew, 1 box to order. Dilworth & Co, 1 box dry goods. Rea & Sterling, 1 box castings. Carter Bros & Co, 2 box stuff. M Dunlap & Co, 1 box iron bedding. Jos Albree & Co, 1 box to order. Wm England & H, 1 bbl tobacco. Hubbard & R, 3 boxes. Vanzeller & Co, 1 box to order. Wm Fleming & A Co, 1 box to order. Jas Rook & Co, 1 box to order. R S Fahnestock & Co, 1 box cigars. Wm Graham & Co, 1 box boots. Wm Hastage & Co, 1 box sewing machines, fixtures &c.

E L Goodwin, 5 empty oil bbls. A J Sipe, 1 box mdse. Jones & Sharp, 1 box mdse. Wm Graham & Co, 1 box clothing. Dalzell & Townsend, 1 box mdse. McKeown, Boyd & Co, 1 box mdse. Hopkins & Co, 1 box mdse. Kerr, Scholl & Co, 1 box mdse. Rodman Taylor, 1 box metal. R J Kennedy, 1 box mdse. H W Smith, 1 box mdse. Spencer & McKay, 15 empty bbls. F Schoenberger, 1 box mdse. Mc Nish & Butler, 2 boxes mdse. H L Fahnestock, 1 glassware. McNish & Butler, 2 boxes mdse. Coffin & Co, 1 box mdse. Wm Graham & Co, 1 bbl Muller's brush and 1 bag mdse. G Frederick, 1st hh goods. R D Ely & Co, 1 bbl oil. O'Connor, 2 pkgs do.

THROUGH FREIGH

THE VERY LATEST.

Another Horror.

Explosion on Chautauqua Lake.

Four Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured, Some Fatally—Five Pittsburghers Among the Injured.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 14.—The steamer Chautauqua exploded her boiler this afternoon while wooding at Whitney's Landing, six miles below Mayville. The dead, so far as known, are Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, residence unknown; H. Cook, of Corry, the colored barber of the Chautauqua House; Mr. E. C. Cochran, of Buffalo, drowned, and body not recovered. Injured—Mrs. Samuel Bartholomew, Portland, New York; James Plumb, Westfield, N. Y.; Cornelius Shaw, Jamestown, N. Y.; Maj. Cameron, Jamestown; Captain Murphy, Jamestown; H. P. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. L. Crawford, Pittsburgh; Alfred Cradle, Allegheny, Pa.; John Bemus, Pittsburgh; F. W. Anshutz, Allegheny, Pa.; W. C. Davis, Corry, Pa.; Edward and Lizzie Ells, and Miss Hopkins, Cleveland, Ohio. The boat was badly wrecked. Several of the injured are probably fatally hurt.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Investigation of the Phœnix Park Affair—A Grand Demonstration in Ulster To-day.

LONDON, August 14.—The City Corporation has commenced investigation into the occurrences at Phœnix Park on Sunday the 6th. The magistrates have granted summons against members of the police who took part in the affray.

The friends of "Home Rule" in Ulster have made arrangements for a formidable demonstration tomorrow. They intend to march in procession from Newry to Dundalk, and a collision with the Orangemen is apprehended.

Murder Trial Postponed.

DUBLIN, August 14.—The trial of the murderer of Chief Police Talbot has been postponed. The corporation of Dublin has adopted a resolution expressing sorrow and horror at the Phœnix Park affair.

Gone to the Continent.

LONDON, August 14.—Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister, has gone to the Continent. He intends to be absent a month.

Debate in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 14.—The debate on the prolongation of Thiers's powers will begin in the Assembly on Saturday. It is estimated that five hundred deputies are in favor of the measure.

The negotiations between Gen. Manteuffel and Minister Pouyer for the immediate evacuation of the northern forts have so far been without results.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The members of the Tennessee Press Association left Cincinnati for Washington last night.

The excitement in the German part of the city of Cincinnati over the Sunday law question has by no means been quieted by the action of Council against repeal. The beer gardens seldom have been as full as Sunday night. The Olympic Garden admitted to their concert no one save such as had checks costing fifteen cents, which entitled the holder to a glass of beer or cigar, this being regarded as an evasion of the law. The proprietors were arrested, and propose to make the case a test one.

The St. Andrew Society of Louisville will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott to-day.

The large beds of coal being opened in Ohio county, Ky., along the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, are attracting the attention of citizens of Louisville as affording probably a source of a steady supply of fuel, not subject to the accidents of river transportation.

The Forest City Base Ball Club, of Rockford, Ill. played a game at Ogdensburg yesterday with the Maple City club of that place. The game was called after five innings, when the score stood, Forrest Citys 78; Maple City's 0.

A convention has been called to meet in Chicago on the 5th inst., to be composed of Presidents of Agricultural Colleges, Professors of Agriculture, and other persons in the United States and British provinces who are engaged or interested in promoting agricultural science by experiments in the field or laboratory, for the purpose of organizing, consulting and co-operating in the most effective work of advancing the cause of agricultural knowledge and education, especially by experiments with similar crops under similar conditions at all the agricultural colleges in the country. The call is signed by a number of leading presidents and professors of agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada.

In Chicago yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a scaffolding used in the erection of an addition to the high school, on which were Isaac Toolness and Anson Peters, gave way and both fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Both men were fatally injured.

In Louisville yesterday a negro attacked a lad named Forrester, about twelve years old, beating him severely and fracturing his skull. A number of young men pursued the negro to a church, which they attacked with a volley of rocks, and a desperate fight ensued between the negroes and whites, during which several negroes were hurt, but not dangerously. On the approach of the police the crowd dispersed in every direction and no arrests were made.

The Commission appointed to examine plans and award the prize of one hundred thousand dollars for the profitable and practical introduction of some motor other than animal power for the propulsion of canal boats, had an adjourned meeting at Syracuse, New York, yesterday. Several new plans were presented, but they lack as yet the practical test required. A resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney General to give his opinion whether a plan propelling freight boats by tug boats is admissable to competition under the laws. A resolution was also adopted declaring the judgment of the Committee that there is no danger to canal boats from any motor which may be invented to answer the purpose required.

CRIME.

Mrs. Colburn to be Arrested and Bailed.

COLUMBUS, O., August 14.—Mrs. R. T. Colburn will be arrested to-morrow on the charge of poisoning Buffenbarger. She will immediately be admitted to bail until Monday, when the preliminary examination will commence. This arrangement was made between the counsel of all parties.

Probably Another Poisoning Case.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Dr. Chas. Grosser was before the City Court this morning on a charge of being the cause of his wife's death, on last Saturday, probably by poison. The examination was postponed till morning. The wife's stomach is being chemically examined and the result will be given at the examination trial.

Arrested for Forging Quartermaster's Vouchers.

B. F. Wayne was arrested in this city to-day by a United States detective and brought before United States Commissioner Beatty on a charge of forging Quartermaster's vouchers. He was held in bail in $5,000 to appear at the October term of the United States District Court.

The Rockford, Ill., Rape Case.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Several demonstrations have been made upon the Rockford, Ill., jail for the purpose of seizing and lynching the negro who committed rape upon a little daughter of Rev. Mr. Walton, but none proved successful. It is said others will follow. On Saturday Sheriff Strunsworth in as special deputies several men who were engaged in the first attempt to secure the negro for the purpose of lynching him.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1871.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

First Lieutenant James Carlin, of the First United States Cavalry, having been tried by court martial, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having ordered a soldier to discharge his carbine at a target before which trumpeter Kelsey was standing, and by which the trumpeter was killed, has been dismissed the service.

GEN. SHERMAN

Leaves here to-morrow for a leisure trip to Gettysburg and vicinity, in his own carriage, and before his return to Washington will probably visit the President at Long Branch.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Dennis Darden and John McCarthy, sporting men, exchanged five pistol shots this evening on Buena Vista avenue. McCarthy was mortally wounded. It appears from the statement of an eye witness to the affray that the pistol shots, nine in number, were fired by Darden. Three of them took effect, and McCarthy died in a few minutes after.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1871.

ARRIVAL OF CUBAN OFFICERS.

President Cespedes has sent Francis Aguilara and Ramon Cespedes here to confer with him on the administration of Cuban affairs in this country. Sonores, Agouella and Cespedes escaped from Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica, which place they took passage on board the steamer Ocean Queen, where they found Generals Manuel and Raphael Quesada. The commissioners are at a private dwelling, and the Quesadas at the Hoffman House, Syracuse.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

General Sherman has written to the Scott Centenary Committee a letter regretting his inability to be present at the celebration to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO LINE.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Iron on the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad will all be laid by Wednesday next, when the through line between the two cities will be completed, with the exception of the bridges at Winona and Hastings, which will be finished in September.

POLITICAL.

XENIA, O., August 14.—John Little, Republican, was nominated for Representative in this county on last Saturday after one of the most spirited contests ever known in this county.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 15, 1871.

The Granite State passed down to-day at 11 A. M. The Nashville passed up at 3 A. M. The towboats Leopard, Sam Clark and Bengal Tiger passed down to-day without tows; the Veteran and Coal Valley with coal and coke; the Ed. Hobbs with model barges, and the J. S. Neal with salt. The river has risen two and one-half feet and is still rising. Weather clear and very hot. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—River five feet three, having risen three inches. Clear and very hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—The river has risen four inches, with ten inches in the canal and a reported rise of six inches at French Island. Clear and very hot; thermometer ranging from 90 to 95. Business is livelier. Arrived—Edinburgh, Red river; the Ella Hughes is advertised to leave for New Orleans tomorrow. A new boat has been contracted for here for the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade, size 150 by 36 feet.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 14.—Port list: Silver Bow, St. Louis to Red river, 9 P. M.; Mollie Rogan, Evansville, packet, 2 P. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Henry Ames, Cairo to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Falls Pilot, Louisville to St. Louis, 2 P. M. River risen one inch. Clear; thermometer 92.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Mollie McPike and Kake Superior, Keokuk; Nile, Cambridge. Departed—City of Chester, Kok; Memphis; Rob Roy and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; C. B. Church, New Orleans; Lake, Jefferson City. River falling slowly. Weather clear and hot; thermometer 99 at 3 P. M. Freights to New Orleans have advanced—flour 75c; corn $1 90; pound freight 40c; hay 50c.

Mine Disaster.

Explosion of Fire Damp at Pittston.

Seventeen of Twenty Men in the Eagle Mine Probably Suffocated—Only Three Escape Uninjured.

PITTSTON, PA., August 14.—A fire damp explosion occurred this morning in the Eagle shaft, by which Benjamin Davis was instantly killed and twenty workmen were imprisoned behind the debris, with no means of escape until it shall be cleared away. The men are probably dead, or will be before reached.

Of the twenty men working in the mine, sixteen were employed on a new gangway, and are imprisoned by the fallen roof. Three others working in other parts of the mine escaped uninjured.

SCRANTON, PA., August 14.—The bodies of five of the victims of the Pittston disaster have been recovered. A large force of men are at work removing the debris, and every effort is being made to recover the bodies of the others, who are known to be twelve in number.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Another Rum-Incited Murder—James Hetherton Fatally Stabbed by John McDonald.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1871.

James Hetherton was murdered to-night on Franklin street, in this city, by John McDonald. Both were intoxicated and got into a difficulty. They were clinched, when McDonald drew a knife and stabbed Hetherton five times, killing him almost instantly. McDonald surrendered himself and was locked up. Hetherton was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife in Dunkirk, N. Y. Two of his daughters reside here.

FIRES.

Goldsborough, N. C.

GOLDSBOROUGH, August 14.—Last night a fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel of this place, destroying two hotels, ten stores and outbuildings, and the railroad car sheds. The loss is estimated at $83,000; insurance, $30,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Madison, Wis., boat club are making extensive arrangements for the grand annual regatta on Saturday next. There will be a race between four and six oared shells, and single and double sculls.

CITY MATTERS.

THE COMMERCIAL ON THE TRAINS.

A gentleman on one of the morning trains of the Connelsville Railroad informed us yesterday that he could obtain any other Pittsburgh paper except the COMMERCIAL, and was thus the complaints which have been made as to the Pennsylvania Railroad are to a certain extent true of this. Those who have complaints of this discription to make will do us a favor by speaking out.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, August 14, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Clouds.	Force, approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.93	72		N. E.	3	04	B	1
Cairo	29.97	83				00	A	1
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	82		W.	4	08	B	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	82		E.	1	05	A	1
Cleveland, O.	29.99	78		S.	2	00	A	1
Davenport, Iowa	29.82	79				00	A	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.97	76		S.	3	12	B	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	87		N. E.	1	03	A	1
Nashville, Tenn.	29.98	84					A	1
New Orleans, La.	29.93	78					A	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.96	76					A	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	85					A	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	82		S. E.		34	C	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant break; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE heat yesterday was intense, the mercury standing close up to the even hundred. Whew!

THE Light Guards of McKeesport will hold a picnic on Thursday in Bellvue Park.

MR. COWAN, of New Brighton, had his skull fractured Saturday evening, by being thrown from his buggy, the horse frightened by a passing locomotive.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* has information to the effect that General J. K. Moorhead is seriously ill. So far as is known here, the General is in good health.

COUNCILS, at their meeting yesterday, were honored by the presence of A. Logan Potts, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Messrs. Hughart and Page of the Connellsville road.

KELLY, who beat Dwyer so unmercifully with a handy-billy, in the Seventeenth ward, some time ago, had a hearing before Alderman Cunningham yesterday, and was sent to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

A WOMAN who arose from bed on Sunday, where she had been confined by attack of cholera morbus, occupied a cell in the Central station house last night.

MR. WILL. BECKERT, of Reserve township, who has been absent from the city for several weeks on a trip to California, returned home yesterday much improved in health. His friends warmly welcomed him home.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, pit boss at the Willow Grove mines, on the Pan Handle Railroad, was prosecuted before Alderman Taylor, by John Bartlett for assault and battery. Bartlett alleges that he did some extra work which the boss refused to give him credit for, and on his demanding an explanation he was assaulted and beaten. Warrant issued.

BRIDGET COWAN yesterday made information before Alderman Shore, charging Michael Wynn with malicious mischief. It appears that Michael visited Mrs. Cowan's house on Webster avenue, and amused himself by smashing a seventy dollar machine. A warrant was issued.

THE McKeesport *Paragon* objects to the reporters of city dailies locating honocides, street fights, robberies, &c., in their paragraphs of local news, when they occur at villages sometimes three miles and upwards from the borough. They are willing to bear their own sins but not the iniquities of the depraved villages adjacent thereto.

THE auction sale of lots in a sub-division of the Sample farm adjoining Millvale Borough, which took place yesterday, was a success. Notwithstanding the warm weather a great many were present, and one hundred and fifteen lots were sold. The prices ranged from $50 to $250. There will be another auction sale of lots here, as the remainder have now been placed in the hands of Mr. J. P. Epping, real estate agent in the Fifteenth ward.

WILLIAM FRAVEY, tavern keeper of Baldwin township, yesterday prosecuted Lawrence O'Rourke for felonious assault. The defendant, who is a gang boss at Hays' coal works, is accused of calling at prosecutor's tavern and demanding liquor, while intoxicated, and when refused, drawing a pistol and attempting to shoot him. Alderman McMasters sent to officer after O'Rourke.

ROBERT KEHLE was arrested in Dravosburg, on Sunday, for carrying a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Joseph Poor, who had left them in front of McVay & Co.'s bank, Saturday, while he stepped in to transact some business. The thief drove to Dravosburg, where he was arrested while attempting to sell the property. On Saturday Sheriff Strunsworth arrested several men who were engaged in the first attempt to secure the negro for the purpose of lynching him.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE PARK PROJECT.

Resolutions Authorizing the Committee to Negotiate for the Site Adopted.

Adoption of the Water Commission Ordinance.

The Public Promenade on Bluff Street—Try Street and the Railroad—Contract Made with the East-End Gas Company—Street and Road Matters, etc., etc.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.

President Gross occupied the Chair, and a quorum of the members being present the minutes were read and approved. The business introduced was as follows: Resolution for a flagstone crossing at Liberty street and Fourth avenue, referred; resolution authorizing the payment of certain bills, passed; petition for the opening and bridging of Wilmot street and Sylvan avenue, Fourteenth ward, Road Committee; report of viewers on the opening of Shady Lane, approved.

CONCURRENCES.

The unfinished business of Common Council, as follows, was concurred in: Petition of Dennis Shannahan for relief; ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks in the Sixteenth ward; report of Police Committee; ordinance changing the width of sidewalks on Poplar alley, establishing a grade for Poplar alley, appointing viewers on the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Pike street sewers and a supplementary ordinance relating to Ella street; also, ordinances opening an alley between Federal and Washington streets, opening Thirty-sixth street from Butler to the Allegheny river, opening Thirty-fourth street between the same points, Liberty street from Thirty-third to Hazlett street and Bates alley from Locust alley to North street; grading, paving and curbing Denny street; resolution to purchase the judgment of Jas. Irwin against the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company; petition for a change of grade on Thirty-ninth street. Street Committee. Ordinance for the grading of Mulberry alley from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth streets passed.

THE PARK PROJECT—DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Burgwin called up the report of the Committee on Public Park, and moved the reading of the resolutions authorizing the purchase of a site, which were read and laid over at the last meeting. The gentleman moved an amendment that the site be located at or near Four Mile Run. Adopted.

Mr. McCune said some of the citizen were in favor of a park and others were opposed to it, especially to the scheme now before the Council. He hoped hasty action would not be taken, and to guard against any misstep he offered the following resolution as an amendment to those reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to consider the question of a public park be and it is hereby instructed to defer all further action in the matter until the act of Assembly, by which the appropriation of ground for park purposes is authorized, be so amended as to empower the Governor and Supervisors, whose appointment is provided for in said act, to assess benefits on all property contiguous to or in the vicinity of the land which may be taken, damage or appropriated for park purposes that shall in their judgment be specially benefited in value by reason of the location of said park in the vicinity thereof, and provide for the payment of such assessments into the City Treasury.

Mr. McCune continuing, said: This, it seems to me, will protect the case fully and allay public clamor, and will also show if any member of councils holds property that will be benefited by the park. It is not the site recommended, and if so, it would require them to pay according to the proportion it is enhanced in value. The gentleman thought it time that the adjoining property would be greatly benefited, and he argued that the assessing and levying adjacent to the Park in Allegheny having been assessed as deriving great benefit therefrom, and property on its streets, assessed in like manner for the opening of the new thoroughfare, he could not see any good reason why the property to be benefited by this park project should not be made to pay something in return for the benefits to be derived.

REPLY OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. Burgwin said the gentleman admitted that there was a strong feeling, aye, even a clamor for a public park, but unfortunately for the gentleman, Mr. McCune, did not belong to that side. The gentleman must just introduced would defeat the measure for another year, and he considered it unwise to do more than an intentional design to postpone the matter. All the gentleman's objections had been met in the committee, and discussed and amended the act when it went to the Legislature, it would have been well, but having got silent until it was enacted into a law, it was out of place now to introduce an amendment that would effectually defeat the whole matter, by postponing it another year, and even should it be sent back to the Legislature, it might not be amended as desired. A park was now in demand, and the citizens may rest content that they will never have one. Improvements are being rapidly made, and every site upon which a park could be located is cut up into building lots. Mr. Burgwin said that there was a Single Tax party in the field to prevent the assessment of property in the manner contemplated in the resolution of Mr. McCune, and, for the benefit of gentlemen who had not read the matter had been discussed in Committee, and finally decided impracticable. So far as he knew whether or not the Legislature had put its foot upon it, and what use would there be in going to the Legislature with such a bill, when it was known that it was defeated that the resolution was introduced to defeat the project.

Mr. McCune rose to explain. He said the gentleman was very sensitive on the subject; that he seemed hurt, had a twinge of conscience, he believed, about how much he and the gentleman, Mr. Burgwin differed. For his part he was willing to permit the project to stand on its merits. When the draft of the act was presented, Mr. McCune, who believed he was on the Committee, signed the amendment in substance as is incorporated in the above resolution. He did not sign the report for the reason already mentioned that the State law prohibited it. The speaker had talked with some lawyers and had been informed that the amendment could have been inserted and enacted into a law. Now was the proper time to introduce the amendment, as he believed that the same body which enacted the law referred to is competent to repeal it. If the principle was correct, he asserted, Councils had the right to legislature adopt it and if not vote it down.

Mr. Burgwin said the gentleman had not signed the act of Assembly, which passed Councils unanimously, and elicited the reply that he had, but that lawyers had informed him that the act did not prohibit the insertion of the clause he offered when the act was transferred.

Mr. Murdoch—The question is, does the city want a public park, and if so, is the location mentioned the proper one? If a park is wanted it must be secured now or never. Before a year every available site will be cut up into paltry town lots, when they occur at villages sometimes three miles and upwards from the borough. They are willing to bear their own sins but not the iniquities of the depraved villages adjacent thereto.

The auction sale of lots in a sub-division of the Sample farm adjoining Millvale Borough, which took place yesterday, was a success. Notwithstanding the warm weather a great many were present, and one hundred and fifteen lots were sold. The prices ranged from $50 to $250. There will be another auction sale of lots here, as the remainder have now been placed in the hands of Mr. J. P. Epping, real estate agent in the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Duffery—The gentleman Mr. Murdoch owns some property adjacent to the site recommended, and perhaps is linked in with the ring. H-sss.

The President—I am not prepared to indulge in any personalities.

Meantime Mr. Duffery continued, but there was so much laughter and merriment that one could scarcely hear what he said.

The president called to order several times, but he refused to hear the call, and finally the President, a real estate agent in the Fifteenth ward.

WILLIAM FRAVEY, tavern keeper of Baldwin township, yesterday prosecuted Lawrence O'Rourke for felonious assault. The defendant, who is a gang boss at Hays' coal works, is accused of calling at prosecutor's tavern and demanding liquor, while intoxicated, and when refused, drawing a pistol and attempting to shoot him. Alderman McMasters sent to officer after O'Rourke.

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Mr. Murdoch—Mr. Duffery, you are out of order.

Mr. Duffery—I am not out of order.

The President